

## 515 killed in Afghan earthquake

ISLAMABAD (R) — A severe earthquake killed 515 people, injured about 3,000 others and destroyed thousands of houses in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan last month, Kabul Radio said Tuesday. The radio monitored here by Reuters said the earthquake on Dec. 16 also killed more than 20,000 cattle in several villages in Baghlan's Pul-i-Khumri and Narin districts. Tents, food and clothes had been rushed to the stricken area, where about 7,000 homes had been destroyed and 14,000 damaged, the state-run radio said. The earthquake was also felt in northern Pakistan and the meteorological station at Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's northwest frontier province bordering Afghanistan, registered it at 6.0 on the Richter scale. The station placed the epicentre of the quake near Afghanistan's biggest underground coalmine at Karkar in the rugged Hindu Kush region about 160 kilometres north of Kabul.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Lebanon starts rebuilding Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese government took a first step Tuesday towards rebuilding the centre of Beirut, ravaged in the 1975-76 civil war, and indicated that work could start in April. A government agency advertised in newspapers for civil engineering contractors to apply for qualification to submit tenders for building a road along the Mediterranean coast north of the city centre. "It is expected that the works will commence by mid-April 1983," the Council for Development and Reconstruction said in the advertisements. The council plans to spend \$12 billion rebuilding Lebanon over five to 10 years. The centre of Beirut, once an area of busy covered markets and broad streets of banks and shipping agencies, has been an overgrown wasteland since the civil war.

Volume 8 Number 2160

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12, 1983 — RABIA THANI 28, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Sand, Junblatt discuss Saudi role in Lebanon

BAHRAIN (R) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal Tuesday discussed prospects for a Saudi role in securing Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and preserving security there, the official Saudi Press Agency said. It gave no other details of the meeting in Riyadh. Mr. Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, said on arrival in Riyadh two days ago that the Lebanese people were pinning their hopes on the kingdom's ability to contain fighting in Tripoli, in north Lebanon. More than 200 people have been killed in a month of clashes between pro- and anti-Syrian factions in the city, where a ceasefire now appeared to be holding. Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, whose country is working behind the scenes for a settlement in Lebanon, Monday night renewed his appeal for an end to the fighting and pledged to back Lebanon's independence. Saudi Information Minister Mohammed Abdo Yamani said, after a regular cabinet meeting which discussed Lebanon, that the King was pained by the fighting among the Lebanese, who should be working together to lift Israel's stranglehold, the agency said.

## European parliament calls for Israeli pullout

STRASBOURG (R) — The European parliament Tuesday urged Israel to withdraw immediately from occupied Arab lands and said a Palestinian state should be an "optional part" of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. The assembly approved by 135 votes to 25 with 32 abstentions a resolution which said that any European peace moves should be coordinated with the United States and take into account an initiative by France and Egypt at the United Nations. This confirmed national rights of the Palestinian people and called for mutual recognition of all the parties concerned in the region, parliamentary sources said. They said most of the resolution was in line with positions adopted by the 10-nation European Community since 1980. But the call for immediate Israeli withdrawal went further than earlier community statements.

## Iran upgrades diplomatic ties with UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Iran has upgraded its diplomatic relations with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with the appointment of its first ambassador to Abu Dhabi since the 1979 Islamic revolution. The new ambassador, Mahmud Sadiq Madar-Shahin, Tuesday presented his credentials to President Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan, pledging to promote ties between Muslim people, the Emirates News Agency WAM reported. Sheikh Zaid stressed the UAE's keenness to boost relations with Iran, the agency added. Iran has had only a charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi since the revolution.

## Soviet satellite to enter atmosphere in 2 weeks

WASHINGTON (R) — A small part of a disabled Soviet satellite has entered the earth's atmosphere and apparently burned up but the main nuclear power unit is not expected to follow for about two weeks, U.S. intelligence officials said Tuesday. They said another small section of the Cosmos 1402 ocean surveillance satellite broke into three pieces when it lost power and started to lose orbit last month. The U.S. officials said they had no idea when the 45 kilogramme nuclear unit might land. The official Soviet News Agency TASS suggested last Friday that the nuclear power unit would be completely destroyed during re-entry to the atmosphere, leaving a radioactive level that would "remain within natural background limits."

## Habib heads back to Mideast Violence flares up in Lebanese mountains

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fresh violence flared in the mountains around Beirut Tuesday as U.S. special envoy Philip Habib headed back to the Middle East to try to speed up talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

One person was killed and two were injured when several artillery shells landed in outlying suburbs of Beirut, state radio said. Two exploded near the presidential palace, on a mountainside just east of the capital. The radio said earlier two people died.

The outlying suburbs are near the sites of continual battles in recent months between Christian and Druze militias. Tuesday's incident followed a gunbattle between two villages near Beirut Monday in which state radio said three people died.

Mr. Habib announced in Washington Monday he was returning to the Middle East immediately after President Reagan expressed concern about the slow pace of talks on a withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon, including the mountain battle areas.

Mr. Habib said he would head first for Israel. But there was no immediate word on when he would arrive there.

His announcement followed a fifth round of talks between Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators which again failed to agree on an agenda for the main talks on an Israeli pullout.

But new U.S. proposals left the negotiators a little more optimistic than at the previous four sessions.

held alternately in Khalde, south of Beirut, and the north Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shmona.

Government sources said Tuesday the United States had put forward a "composite agenda" which included both Lebanese and Israeli views on various topics. Beirut newspapers which published a similar report Tuesday morning said that Lebanon was prepared to accept the agenda if some amendments were made.

State radio said Morris Draper, head of the U.S. delegation to the talks, went to Israel Tuesday to convey the Lebanese position to the Israeli government.

**Habib on progress in talks**  
Ambassador Habib—after a meeting with President Reagan, Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz—Monday told reporters that the lack of progress in the talks on withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian combat units from Lebanon is "a disappointment to all of us."

Mr. Habib added: "It's just taking too long... the United States believes that the matter can be dealt with a great sense of urgency."

Mr. Habib said that was why Mr. Reagan was ordering him to cut short his vacation and return to the Middle East. "One of the things that I will attempt to do,"

he said, "is to move the process along at an accelerated pace."

The importance Mr. Reagan attaches to the issue was underlined by the imposing group gathered in the Oval Office for the meeting with Mr. Habib.

In addition to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz, the session included Defence Secretary Weinberger, National Security Affairs Adviser William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State Dam, Edwin Meese, counsellor to the president; Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff of the White House; Assistant National Security Council Adviser McFarlane; and Assistant Secretary of State Velotes.

Mr. Habib declined to assess blame for the relative slowness of the discussions to date, preferring to say that "the problems that are involved in the agenda (of the Israeli-Lebanese talks) or in the issues that have to be discussed in order to produce the result (of withdrawal) need to be dealt with on an urgent basis, and they can be dealt with on an urgent basis."

Questioned about a news report that the president and high administration officials are dissatisfied with the work of Ambassador Morris Draper, Mr. Habib's deputy, and Velotes—the report said the two are referred to as "weak sisters"—Habib said he did not detect any dissatisfaction.

"I think the president has demonstrated to me a degree of confidence in the people that are working this problem. I know I have a great deal of confidence in the two people" mentioned in the reports, he said.

## Arab mission to visit London on Feb. 7

RABAT (R) — An Arab League mission led by King Hassan of Morocco will visit London next month as a result of a compromise over the participation of a Palestinian delegate, Moroccan officials said Tuesday.

They told Reuters the mission would visit London on Feb. 7, ending several weeks of diplomatic dithering over British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to receive any Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official.

The visit has been made possible by the inclusion of a West Bank mayor who will represent the PLO but is not a member of its executive committee, the officials said.

The mission was set up by the Arab summit in Fez last September to present a Middle East peace plan to the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Its visit to London was called off because of Britain's refusal to accept the inclusion of a PLO delegate.

The mission, drawn from Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Tunisia, visited Paris, Moscow and Peking with a PLO delegate. It also went to Washington where President

Reagan refused to receive a Palestinian official.

Palestinian sources in Rabat said PLO leader Yasser Arafat had accepted the compromise which means that none of his organisation's leaders will visit London with the mission.

The agreement on Palestinian representation in the mission breaks a deadlock of nearly two months which caused cancellation of British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym's planned tour of Gulf countries this month and strained British-Arab relations.

The mission's visit to London was called off three times. It was originally fixed for November after the visit to Washington.

The breakthrough came after one of King Hassan's closest advisers, Ahmad Bensouda, conferred on Sunday in Riyadh with King Fahd who has played a key role in putting pressure on Mrs. Thatcher's government to receive a Palestinian delegate.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta received British Ambassador John Cambridge Tuesday after conferring Monday night with Arab diplomats representing committee members, apparently to inform them of the compromise.

## Nakasone begins official visit to South Korea

SEOUL (R) — Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday began the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister, a trip designed to bring about a new era in a relationship marked by past enmities.

The United States, which has separate security arrangements with Japan and South Korea, has given its strong backing to the two-day visit.

North Korea and left-wing opposition parties in Japan have said the visit was aimed at the formation of a military alliance linking Seoul, Tokyo and Washington.

Mr. Nakasone is making his visit just one week before he goes to Washington for talks with President Reagan.

He was welcomed at the airport by South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-Hyup.

time since 1945, when 35 years of Japanese colonial rule over Korea ended.

Mr. Nakasone was to have his initial meeting with President Chun Doo Hwan shortly after arriving. Japanese officials said they were expected to reach broad agreement on a \$4 billion aid package from Tokyo for South Korean development projects.

Military police mounted guard at the airport as Mr. Nakasone arrived but no special measures were noticeable on the 25-kilometre route into the capital.

A man speaking Korean had telephoned the Japanese embassy on Sunday saying he would kill Mr. Nakasone as he drove into Seoul.

Tokyo stirred considerable anti-Japanese reaction in both North and South Korea last year with revisions to school history books.

## Bomb explodes in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (R) — A bomb exploded in a garbage can at a Jewish religious shrine Tuesday as demonstrations against the Israeli occupation were reported in several West Bank towns.

Police said the bomb was placed at the entrance to Zedekiah's Cave in Jerusalem's old city. A sanitation worker who picked up the bomb was injured.

Police detained 12 Arabs for questioning about the blast, a spokesman said.

Israeli occupation authorities in Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, arrested 10 students at Al Najah University for alleged incitement of anti-Israel demonstrations Monday.

**Sharon on talks with Jordan**

In an interview with Israel Radio, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon Tuesday reiterated Israel's insistence that any talks with Jordan be based on the 1978 Camp David accords.

He said that while Israel would agree to the inclusion of Palestinians from the West Bank or Gaza Strip in a Jordanian delegation, it would continue to reject contacts with members of the PLO or individuals chosen by it.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat embrace each other at Amman Airport upon Mr. Arafat's departure Tuesday (Petra photo).

## Police shortage threatens Tripoli peace

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — A three-day-old security operation to bring peace to this northern port, scarred by a month of heavy fighting between pro- and anti-Syrian factions, was threatened Tuesday by a shortage of police to enforce it.

The battered old quarters of this city of half a million were quiet Tuesday but Internal Security Forces (ISF) failed to take up permanent positions as agreed under a ceasefire plan.

An armoured car and two land rovers of the paramilitary ISF patrolled the rubble-strewn front line between the factions, but security was firmly in the hands of heavily-armed Palestinians.

The commanders, from a Palestinian refugee camp outside the city, were in position at major intersections with heavy machine guns and anti-tank weapons as bulldozers made a start at demolishing the rusting barricades.

About 250 people are believed to have died and 1,000 were wounded in a month of fighting between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) and an array of leftist and Islamic groups calling for Syrian troops to quit the area.

The Syrians entered as a peace force to end a civil war in 1976. Their presence has kindled rivalries between the majority Sunni Muslims and the Alawite sect, mainly immigrants of Syrian origin.

Tripoli's leading politician, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, called on Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan to visit the troubled port and said the government should send more ISF men if peace was to be maintained.

Correspondents who visited Mr. Karami's apartment, scene of daily meetings between factional

leaders to end the crisis, found a blazing row over the lack of government security forces in Tripoli. Party leaders shouted angrily at the local police chief that the 150 men at his disposal were too few to control the city.

They said Mr. Karami had asked for 1,000 men to enforce the security plan, which calls for the removal of barricades and the collection of arms. The government has sent reinforcements, but factional leaders said these amounted to only 50 men.

ADP leader Nassib Khaib told Reuters there were 6,000 armed men in Tripoli "and every party is stronger than the police."

He said the Palestinians, who are patrolling with local militia men, were originally due to enforce the peace for 48 hours until the ISF took over, but Mr. Karami had asked them to stay on in the job.

## Israel cautious to welcome Habib

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli officials gave a cautious welcome Tuesday to President Reagan's decision to send Middle East envoy Philip Habib to try to break the deadlock in Israeli-Lebanese negotiations.

Rejecting suggestions that Israel was largely to blame for the talks' failure to make headway, one official said Mr. Habib would need "to bring some magic."

The U.S. envoy is expected to meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Thursday and the Israeli government was clearly braced for heavy American pressure.

After five rounds, the talks on withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon have not even found agreement on an agenda.

Although the Reagan administration has not blamed Israel for the impasse openly one Israeli

official acknowledged the general reaction in Washington had been unfavourable towards Israel.

The agenda dispute centres on Israel's insistence that the talks give priority to normalisation of relations. Lebanon, anxious not to upset the Arab World, has rejected this and U.S. mediators have been striving to find a compromise.

At a briefing for correspondents, an Israeli official said that on one occasion Israel had accepted amendments tabled by the Lebanese delegation.

The official, who asked not to be identified, complained that the Lebanese later withdrew their own amendments after consulting their government.

Israel also made clear Tuesday the security arrangements it is

seeking for South Lebanon rule-out U.N. peacekeeping troops.

A U.N. force, presently 7,000 strong, has patrolled the South Lebanese border enclave since Israel's 1978 invasion aimed at driving Palestinian commandos out of the border area.

U.N. Deputy Secretary-General Brian Urquhart met Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday. Israeli officials said he was told firmly that Israel wanted no long-term role for the U.N. force.

Israeli officers are scathingly critical of the force's failure to stop commando infiltration. Officials say they want agreement with Lebanon to leave security with the Lebanese army and Israelis in a 45 kilometres deep border zone.

## Vogel, Andropov discuss Soviet proposal

MOSCOW (R) — The West German opposition choice for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, met Soviet leader Yuri Andropov Tuesday for talks which he said boosted his hopes for a U.S.-Soviet accord on cutting medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Vogel told a press conference the Communist Party chief had given new details about a proposal he made last month to reduce the arsenal of Soviet missiles in Europe to the combined level of similar British and French

weapons.

Mr. Vogel refused to elaborate, saying he wanted to tell the West German government the news first, but he said Mr. Andropov's remarks had increased his optimism about the current medium-range missile talks in Geneva.

"My hopes that there will be an agreement have by no means been reduced by Tuesday's discussion, and have in fact been strengthened," he said.

Mr. Vogel, Social Democratic (SPD) candidate for the chan-

cellorship in West Germany's March general election, talked to Mr. Andropov for two-and-a-half hours, a very long period by Kremlin standards.

For most of the discussion both sides were flanked by advisers, but Mr. Vogel said he and Mr. Andropov also had a 15-minute "meeting with only interpreters present."

Mr. Andropov's proposal to reduce Moscow's stock of SS-20 missiles was announced on Dec. 21 but rejected as inadequate by

most Western governments for reasons including the fact that the SS-20, with three warheads, has far greater destructive power than Western European systems.

Mr. Vogel said during a visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan last week that Mr. Andropov's proposal was worth studying, but that several points needed elaborating.

The most important question were how many missiles Moscow was proposing to cut from its stock he said.

## Thatcher pledges to defend Falklands 'for a long time'

PORT STANLEY (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on a personal pilgrimage to the Falkland Islands seven months after the war with Argentina, pledged Tuesday to defend the colony "for a very long time."

The Falklands, whose 150 years of rule from London was interrupted for 10 weeks when Argentina seized them last April, were very British and becoming even more so, she said.

Mrs. Thatcher, on the third day of her unannounced visit to the South Atlantic colony, told reporters she was deeply moved by the award of the freedom of the Falklands.

The honour, granted Monday night for the first time ever, was

for her "courageous, steadfast and unyielding leadership," a citation by the islands' leaders said.

The prime minister, who said after the conflict the Falklands had in a way become her life, said she saw her visit as a personal pilgrimage.

"I knew I had to do it, yet felt I had been here before," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher said relationships between members of the British military garrison of 4,000 men and the 1,800 islanders were excellent.

"And that is as it should be, because we are going to defend the Falklands for a very long time," she added.

her action in ordering a military task force to the islands after the April 2 invasion was totally right.

"If there is any doubt you only have to bring people down here and show them," she said.

The prime minister was also asked about criticism in Britain of the cost of the colony. Unofficial estimates have put the figure for the war, the garrison and a multi-million sterling development plan at £2.5 billion (\$4 billion).

She said she believed people at home would be prepared to bear the burden.

"There is a feeling that we stand by people who are loyal to us, those of British stock, those who want to stay British," she said. "The Falklands are very British

and are becoming even more so."

Mrs. Thatcher, who laid a wreath at the grave of some of the 255 British war dead Monday, said the Argentine government's statement that her visit was an affront to their war dead was absurd.

Mrs. Thatcher said Britain wanted the bodies of Argentine soldiers killed in the conflict, now buried in temporary graves on the islands, to be sent home. Her government had made repeated efforts through the International Red Cross.

She went on: "If they don't honour their war dead properly then we must. It seems to me to be the first duty of any country to honour those fighting for their own country, and if they don't we

will have to rebury them in a suit able and fitting cemetery."

The prime minister said this was under discussion.

"We know it has to be done because we are the sort of nation which looks after men who fall in battle, even though they fall fighting us — and we shall do it," she said.

In London, government officials disclosed that a Defence Ministry study on the development of a new strategic runway for rapid reinforcement of the Falklands was now nearing completion.

The runway would be capable of taking troop-carrying VC-1 and TriStar transport aircraft, thus allowing the British garrison to be reduced.



# NEWS

## King outlines chances of Mideast peace

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Following are major excerpts of His Majesty King Hussein's address to Jordanian representatives on Monday. The Jordan Times published part of the King's address on Tuesday but was unable to publish those excerpts that we are publishing below.

Speaking about the visits of the seven-member committee to three permanent member states of the Security Council, the King said the meeting with the French government was "positive and good," and that France supports the Fez summit resolutions and the Arab position. The committee also visited the Soviet Union and explained to the Soviet side the Arab peace plan and the Fez summit resolutions.

"Our friends in China were fully understanding and candid in their support of our position and the Fez summit resolutions," the King commented on the results of his talks with Chinese leaders in Peking.

King Hussein said he visited Wlapan because of its weight and influence as well as basic dependence on energy sources in the Arab World and because Japan's future is linked with all the developments that might take place in the Middle East.

In the United States, the King said, he concentrated in his contacts with the American leaders, in understanding the reality of the American position "in view of the serious circumstances which our area is passing through."

"So I held a series of meetings with all members of the American leadership and with President Ronald Reagan. My discussions with them were very frank and clear," he said.

King Hussein asserted that he was eager to return from the United States fully understanding the American position in order to assess its dimensions and goals. Therefore, we asked the American leadership about the extent of its ability to achieve a just and honourable peace," he said.

King Hussein pointed out that he came to the conclusion that President Reagan is determined to take the Middle East issue his top priority after which would come arms balance issue. When President Reagan declared his initiative, he contacted American lead-

ers who were unanimous in supporting him, because this is not his position only, but a position adopted by the American nation, the King said.

The King said he discussed other matters with the U.S. administration, including the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the issue of American credibility in the Middle East and the issue of victims who fell in Beirut.

"There was an American guarantee to protect civilians in Lebanon, and this was one of the factors which led to the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Beirut. Then Israel struck. Israel's objective behind the strike was to undermine American credibility," the King said.

"The construction of further Israeli settlements on Arab lands and exercising further pressure against the Arab residents of the occupied territories all came directly after President Reagan's initiative in order to undermine the U.S. credibility," he added.

"As for the issue of Lebanon which we have concentrated on in our talks, and we were duty-bound to do so, we felt that the United States had a clear objective of removing every foreign armed presence in Lebanon and seeking to rebuild Lebanon's unity and independence, and that under no circumstances should Israel make any political gains because of its presence in Lebanon. Although solving the issue might take some time, there is determination to do even the impossible for solving it. Furthermore, there was a feeling that the construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories should be stopped," the King said.

Speaking about President Reagan's initiative, the King said the initiative speaks about Resolution 242 and Camp David and said that Jordan has clearly rejected the Camp David accords because Jordan was not consulted on it, did not take part in it and refused the role charted for it by the accords.

The King said: "The Americans understood that our visit was exploratory so that we could inform the side with whom we are cooperating and working, namely the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and our partner and companion, and then our brethren in the Arab World."

"The Americans believe that the Camp David agreement recognises the rights of the Palestinians on their land. However, as we see it, by merely talking on it (with Israel), it gives Israel the right to interfere, to reject or accept even at the level of the delegation representing the Arab side."

The King said he asserted that the land which was occupied by force should be liberated and Resolution 242 calls for bartering the land for peace. King Hussein also asserted that the time element is important. "If the Americans were to act following the Arab consensus and coordination, the maximum time for the beginning of their action is the beginning of March 1983, because, after that, they will be busy in other things and will be unable to deal with the issue appropriately."

"At that point, and in the judgement of all observers, the possibility of initiating action would be difficult and the opportunity would be missed after that date."

"Resolution 242 is the only domain which we could discuss. We talked about the PLO and the need to have a direct dialogue with the PLO," the King said.

Speaking about Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, King Hussein said he concentrated on the fact that they are "illegal and unacceptable to begin with." He said he explained to the American officials that Resolution 242 includes the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem. The King said the United States likes to see Jerusalem stay united but it recognises Arab rights in Jerusalem as much as it recognises Arab rights in the rest of the occupied

Arab territories.

The King pointed out that the Jordanian-American talks dealt with the transitional period which "we asked for justifiable reasons."

"They told us that this belongs to the past and that this phase could be cut short. This means, as we understood it, that this phase could be cut short once there is a unified Palestinian-Jordanian position."

"We told the Americans frankly that we are dealing honourably with our brethren and kinsmen and cannot tell them anything now, but will convey this to them and reply to you as soon as possible."

King Hussein said the invitation is still open to begin, as soon as possible, the implementation of Resolution 242 on all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to solve all aspects of the Palestinian issue on a just and honourable basis.

King Hussein said he has a message from President Reagan regarding this as well as a commitment by the U.S. administration to throw all its weight in this



Arab territories.

The King pointed out that the Jordanian-American talks dealt with the transitional period which "we asked for justifiable reasons."

"They told us that this belongs to the past and that this phase could be cut short. This means, as we understood it, that this phase could be cut short once there is a unified Palestinian-Jordanian position."

"We told the Americans frankly that we are dealing honourably with our brethren and kinsmen and cannot tell them anything now, but will convey this to them and reply to you as soon as possible."

King Hussein said the invitation is still open to begin, as soon as possible, the implementation of Resolution 242 on all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to solve all aspects of the Palestinian issue on a just and honourable basis.

King Hussein said he has a message from President Reagan regarding this as well as a commitment by the U.S. administration to throw all its weight in this

respect, because Israel is militarily very strong and U.S. support for it is continuing.

King Hussein said he asked the American officials whether they would be able to continue their efforts because "failure would be more dangerous in this case."

He said the officials emphasised that they are "prepared and determined to see the land and rights regained by the people to whom they belong, and that they are also prepared to exert all efforts in this regard and cut the transitional period to reach the final comprehensive solution to shortest possible period."

The Jordanian-American talks also dealt with U.S. arms sales to Jordan, the King said. "During and after Camp David talks, the U.S. maintained that Israel should retain its military superiority over the Arab World. Jordan has rejected this statement because the Arab World has its international right to be strong and capable to face every challenge and every danger and so as long as the problem is solved why then

this discrimination?" the King said.

The King asserted that the U.S. stand on arms sales to the Arab World is "totally unacceptable" said the Arabs should be treated on an equal footing with others and on the same terms and facilities.

"We did not find a negative attitude towards this point," he added.

"To us Resolution 242, regardless of what others view it, leads to Security Council guarantees and the same goals formulated at the Fez summit. Therefore any joint Jordanian-Palestinian action is supposed to be supported by the Arab Nation. If a certain result can be achieved, then, according to the Baghdad summit, this will be brought up to the attention of the Arab Nation at summit level for a final decision."

"We are wondering whether the Arab Nation can fight a war to regain its land and we believe this question cannot be answered now due to the current bitter realities in the Arab World," the King said.

"Jordan, as ever, is determined not to relinquish one inch of Arab land and soil. We, as Jordanians and Palestinians, are aware of what we want and if we still think it is a must, then there should be joint action and responsibility since our destinies are bound together. We must accept together or get out together," the King said.

"I will soon pay visits to Iraq and Saudi Arabia and probably to the Arab Gulf countries. I am in contact with the Fez summit presidency and I will brief all on any new development," the King concluded.

## Jordan pledges continued support to efforts aimed at restoring holy places

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has pledged its continued support for efforts aimed at restoring holy places under Israeli occupation. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Hassan Al Momani, who Tuesday received the chairman and members of an Arab committee charged with the task of restoring holy places in Jerusalem, reiterated Jordan's stand in regard to the issue and expressed his appreciation for the committee's efforts to protect and repair the holy sites.

The committee members briefed Mr. Momani on the results of its work and recommendations reached in 1982 and the programmes and future plans for 1983.

One of the major topics which came up during the discussions was the possibility of setting up the committee's headquarters in Amman. Mr. Momani offered to provide temporary offices for the committee until suitable permanent premises are found.

The committee, formed by an Arab housing and reconstruction conference held in Algiers last year, is headed by Arab League Housing Department Director Munir Wannous.

## WFP to assist Jordan with JD 2.8m to check soil erosion

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will receive \$10.3 million (JD 2.8 million) in assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) in support of the highland development project, according to an agreement to be signed today, Wednesday at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The agreement will be signed on behalf of the government by Mr. Marwan Dudin, minister of agriculture, and on behalf of the World Food Programme by Mr. Adnan Raouf, its representative in Jordan.

This assistance is a continuation of WFP support of the project which aims principally at reclamation of waste land in hilly areas which are severely affected by soil erosion to grow olive and fruit or forest trees. Soil loss due to erosion with accompanying loss of productivity and damage to dams due to sedimentation is a serious problem in highland Jordan. WFP assistance provides food for farmers who need it while helping them control and reverse erosion.

The project was evaluated for a third time by a mission sent by WFP to Jordan in 1981. The mission concluded that the project was successful and efficiently implemented, and the technical standard of the soil conservation was generally satisfactory.

The World Food Programme will supply the new phase of the project with 25,156 tons of food commodities over a period of three years (1983-85) for distribution to the farmers participating in the project, and to the labourers engaged in afforestation, on the basis of work performed and in accordance with specific work norms. Proper recording and regular checking of

work performed will be carried out by the project authorities to ensure adequate control over the distribution of the correct amount of WFP commodities due to farmers and workers involved in the reclamation and forestry activities.

The new phase of the project is expected to reclaim an area of 7,500 hectares of land for planting olive and fruit trees and an area of about 5,200 hectares for planting forest and fodder trees. In addition, about 27,000 cubic metres of cisterns, 35,000 metres of water courses and 300 kilometres of farm tracks and paths and feeder roads will be constructed on self-help basis. Fencing of farms will also be assisted by WFP commodities and by the government in form of cash subsidy. Some 650 nursery workers will benefit from WFP assistance. Government nurseries are to expand production of seedling to ensure sufficient supply for farmers and forestry projects.

The new WFP allocation brings to about \$40 million the total value of WFP assistance to the project since 1965 — at a rate of \$2 million per year. WFP assistance represents about one-third of the total inputs in the project throughout its phases.

A WFP Office spokesman in Amman told the Jordan Times on Tuesday that WFP would give high priority in assistance to control and reverse erosion because food used in this way makes a powerful contribution to development and stimulates community participation and self-reliance. WFP has supported over 20 projects of this kind in the Near East region, he added.

## Momani, Hungarian envoy confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani received Tuesday the Hungarian charge d'affaires in Amman and discussed with him ways of strengthening relations between the two countries in training Jordanian technicians on managing, operating and maintenance of water treatment plants.

Mr. Momani also accepted an invitation extended by the Hungarian official to preside over a scientific seminar on sewerage and industrial projects to be held in Amman at the end of January. Participants in the two-day seminar will discuss working papers on water treatment plants.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Badran receives Nuseibeh, officials

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office Tuesday Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Hazem Nuseibeh. He also received Jordanian Ambassador in Baghdad Faleh Al Tawil and later met with members of the Amman Municipal Council.

### Awqaf minister to attend Mecca meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif is scheduled to attend a meeting of the International Higher Council of Mosques due to be held in Mecca from Jan. 15 to Jan. 20. The council will discuss a report of its general secretary, contemporary Islamic issues, a report on the activities of Muslim preachers abroad, and a report on the activities of the permanent centre for the training of preachers in Mecca.

### New dairy plant begins production

ZARQA (Petra) — A new dairy factory, owned by the society of owners of conventional dairy plants, began its actual production Tuesday with a capacity of 1,000 kilograms per hour. The plant, built at a cost of JD 100,000, is the first of its kind in Zarqa to be established by the society. Its production depends mainly on the milk produced by the society of cattlemen in Al Dhalil.

## MANPOWER ON SITE WITHIN TWO WEEKS

Qualified and experienced tradesmen and labour, tested by U.K. experts.

We also undertake camp management and catering. For professional and efficient service

Contact: 46645 HELP EM - DUBAI  
8866 CHDRI PK - ISLAMABAD  
6310 MOHI IN - BOMBAY.

## Arab chambers of commerce discuss role in development

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan participated in the third seminar of directors of chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture in Arab countries, which concluded in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, on Jan. 8.

Participants in the three-day meetings discussed the role of chambers of commerce and industry in economic activities of individual Arab countries, the role of information centres and the significance of creating public relations departments in the chambers as well as the future visualisation of the work of the seminar and the method to be adopted.

The participants decided to hold their next meeting in the first half of 1984 in a North African Arab country. Jordan was represented in the meeting by Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani, Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Secretary-General Amin Al Hussein, Amman Chamber of Commerce Director Rajeh Al Amin and senior chamber officials.

Representatives of the general secretariat of the Federation of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, the Anglo-Arab Chamber of Commerce, the Arab-Belgian, the Arab-Luxembourg, the Arab-Swiss, the Arab-French, the Arab-Italian and the Arab-Portuguese chambers of commerce participated in the seminar in addition to delegations from Arab countries.

## Chamber of Industry issues list of goods for export to Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry has distributed to all Jordanian industrial enterprises a list of Jordanian commodities designated for export to Tunisia together with the minutes of a meeting of the Jordanian-Tunisian trade committee held in Tunis Nov. 30, 1982 which was recently approved by the cabinet. The list includes 45 Jordanian commodities.

The Minister of Industry and Trade has requested the chamber to provide Jordanian industrial enterprises with a list of Jordanian commodities exempted from customs duties when exported to Tunisia.

## Two 14-year-old burglars arrested

AMMAN (Petra) — Two 14-year-old boys were arrested Monday by police for theft, following a tipoff that one of them had an amount of JD 500 in his possession. Public Security Department officials said that following the tipoff, the first boy, residing in the Jisr Al Hammam area in Amman, was arrested with the money in his possession and the boy confessed that he, along with a friend, had robbed JD 1,000 from a house in the Hussein refugee camp.

Further interrogations revealed that the two boys had several pieces of jewellery in their possession and they had broken into another house in Wadi Al Haddad, the officials said.



Majesty King Hussein addresses a gathering Monday of representatives of Jordanians and Palestinians from all walks of life (Petra photo)



Having fun.....

Amra Hotel  
at 6th Circle Amman  
FORUM HOTELS

مركز عمان



## A revival of Japanese pearl business

By Elliot Taylor  
Reuter

TOBA, Japan — After years in the doldrums, Japan's cultured pearl farmers are enjoying a business revival, thanks partly to the fashion style set by the Reagan White House.

In the mid-1960s the fashion craze for the mini-skirt was not kind to pearls. Women preferred more adventurous jewellery.

Overproduction and concern about the declining quality of pearls from Japan's increasingly polluted coastline also helped cause a sharp fall in sales.

But now demand is up again thanks to new jewellery fashions, investors seeking an inflation hedge and Ronald and Nancy Reagan's move to the White House, pearl industry spokesmen say.

"Sales in the U.S. have been doing particularly well because of the more formal fashion style represented by President Reagan and

the first lady," said Tadahiko Chibaya of the Mikimoto company.

In 1980, the year President Reagan was elected, the United States replaced West Germany as the largest importer of Japanese cultured pearls. Last year it widened the lead.

Japan's total export sales jumped to \$243.81 million in 1981 from \$144.54 million in 1979, while sales to the U.S. rose sharply to \$80.77 million from \$32.6 million.

But Japan's pearl exporters' association predicts a slight decline in U.S. imports of Japanese pearls this year because of the world recession.

Japan remains the dominant world producer in an industry born here in Picturesque Ago Bay, 360 kilometres southwest of Tokyo, where Kokichi Mikimoto produced the world's first cultured pearl nearly a century ago.

Mikimoto Inc., founded by the "Pearl King", is the world's largest pearl company, dealing

only in the highest quality pearls. In the year ending last August it reported its best ever sales figure of 20 billion yen (\$82 million).

Quality pearls are used for jewellery while the less perfect are crushed and used as an ingredient of a cosmetic or medicine.

Ancient tribes believed pearl were drops of dew from the moon. But a long process of nurturing and the application of surgical skills are closer to the reality.

The annual harvest for the calcium-based gems is now under way at Japan's pearl oyster farms, the culmination of a process that can take up to six years from the birth of an oyster to its maturity and opening to reveal a finished pearl.

Mr. Mikimoto, who died in 1954 aged 96, was the first to try to produce a cultured pearl. After several years of failure and near financial ruin, he succeeded in 1893 by inserting a foreign object into the oyster's reproductive organ.

Today the Tama-ire-san (lit-

erally nucleus pushers) who perform the insertion operation are highly skilled and respected professionals, applying a scalpel with the precision of a surgeon.

The nucleus, placed in a three or four-year-old oyster, stimulates secretion of a substance which forms around the nucleus to produce the finished pearl.

Japanese pearl farmers once relied on mussel shell from China to make the nucleus, but now import it from the Mississippi and Tennessee river valleys in the U.S. After the insertion operation the oyster is suspended in the sea for several years. Here it is in danger from rough seas and a plankton which turns the sea red and which can destroy the oyster crop.

The rough seas, sometimes whipped up by typhoons, provide occasional work for the diminishing number of ama, women divers once essential to the industry but now made largely redundant by more controlled farming methods.

## 464's design — new dimension to luxury cruise

By William MacLean  
Reuter

LONDON — Britain's P and O shipping line has commissioned a liner of revolutionary design that will bring a new dimension to luxury cruises.

It plans to banish the days when only a few first-class passengers could afford a sea view while the rest had cabins without portholes, often down in the bowels of the ship.

A new 40,000-ton ship being built for P and O in Finland will have 600 passenger cabins, each with a full picture window looking out over the sea.

P and O boast that the liner, costing about £80 million (\$130 million), will be the biggest and most technically advanced purpose-built cruise ship in the world and they hope to have it plying Caribbean and Pacific waters in 1984.

The new ship will continue a British tradition of luxury ocean liners including the Cunard Line's Queen Mary and Queen

Elizabeth, which were the toast of transatlantic travellers.

The Majestic Liners which linked Europe with North America have fallen on hard times since the advent of jet travel.

Shipping lines have turned to luxury cruises to attract wealthy tourists, concentrating on voyages around the Mediterranean and Caribbean and the exotic Pacific Islands.

Today the cruise market is just as competitive as the Trans-Atlantic Airline business and P and O hopes to get the edge on rivals by offering sheer opulence.

Accordingly Finnish ship-builders Waertsilae are providing numerous luxuries on the ship, which will accommodate 1,260 passengers.

The liner — at this stage codenamed 464 — will have four swimming pools, a gymnasium, casino, night club, cinema and discotheque.

The ship has sleek, modern lines with the raked bulkheads of the superstructure arranged to give an attractive pyramid effect fore and

aft. All the cabins will have their own bathroom, double bed, multi-channel television, individual temperature control, and 152 of the best will also have a private balcony.

To give a generous view of the sea from the cabins, Waertsilae will build the passenger accommodation in the superstructure and relegate the entertainment and dining rooms to the hull.

This is a departure in the design of cruise ships, where passenger cabins are usually housed in the hull beneath the public rooms.

P and O sees North America as the largest and fastest-growing cruise market and will operate the new liner from Los Angeles on the west coast of the United States.

The Pand O line had a turnover of \$160 million last year from North American cruises.

The new ship will join three other liners operated by Princess Cruises, P and O's Los Angeles-based subsidiary, which sail to the Caribbean, Mexican Riviera, Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific

Islands. The world's biggest passenger liner, the 70,200-ton Norway, now paying its way as a cruise ship in the Caribbean.

Formerly The France, it was once the pride of the French merchant navy as it plied the Atlantic but after a few years in mothball it returned to service with a Norwegian cruise firm.

Britain's two largest liners, the 67,000-ton Queen Elizabeth and the 45,000-ton Canberra, are also competing for lucrative cruise trade.

They did, however, serve briefly in a different role earlier this year — as troopships.

The two ships were requisitioned by the British government to rush soldiers to the South Atlantic when Argentina seized the disputed Falkland Islands last April.

The Canberra, P and O's flagship, survived several bomb attacks by Argentine aircraft. Both ships were quickly refitted and put back to sea as luxury cruise liners.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## HOTELS

**IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT**  
KOREAN  
JAPANESE  
CHINESE  
EUROPEAN  
FOOD

One of the best hotels in Amman  
**THE AMBASSADOR**

Tel. 665161, 62 63  
Ext. 93

**Hotel Jerusalem**  
International Melic  
\* Luncheon Buffet  
Every FRIDAY & SUNDAY

Tel. 665121/8

Amman's most experienced hotel  
**HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL**

**Buffet Lunch at CROWN ROTISSERIE**  
Sundays & Fridays  
For Reservation 41361/5

**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL**

4 STAR HOTEL  
92 ROOMS  
DISCO  
SWIMMING POOL  
COFFEE SHOP

**Holiday Inn**  
Luncheon Buffet  
Every Friday  
Res. 663100

**ROMERO**  
The Italian Restaurant  
12:30 - 3:30  
6:30 - midnight  
Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle  
Tel: 44227  
Closed on Mondays

Stop Here Once...  
You'll Come Again  
**Abu Nawwas Bar**  
Happy Hour  
From 7 to 8 P.m.  
Drinks half price

Hala Inn Hotel, Jabal Amman  
Near Khalidi Hospital  
Tel. 43106, 43856

**La Terrasse**  
Welcomes you to  
THE ROOF  
"Terrace" • Delicious cuisine

- Panoramic view
- Relaxing atmosphere

for reservations Tel. 662831  
Shmeisani

To Advertise  
in  
this section  
Call:  
667171-2-3

**Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO**

Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41093.

Try our special "FLAMING POT" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome.  
Welcome & Thank you.

**RESTAURANT CHINA**

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School

Open daily  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968

**MEIE Real Estate**

Your Real Estate Agent in Jordan

Tel. 42358, 42503  
P.O. Box - 35107  
TLX. 21867 JO.

CLEARANCE  
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM  
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING

**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism

GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR:  
SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES,  
THAI AIRWAYS

Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ABSOLUTELY!**  
The best optician in town is

**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL CONTACT LENS CENTRE**

- Same day delivery
- Open seven days a week
- Moderate prices

**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES**

Special prices for students, employees, teachers and embassy staff

**OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL**  
Tel. 42043 Amman

**scandinavian show room**

- living rooms
- dining rooms
- bedroom sets
- wall units
- lighting fixtures
- club's for children

modern danish design  
feather upholstery  
tax-free if applicable  
tel: 66360  
civi defence street

The youthful style with an eye to the future

## TRANSPORTATION

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE**

Specialists in local & international removals

shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)

- storage
- packing
- crating
- clearing
- door-to-door service

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.**  
Amman - Jabal Hussein - Firas Circle  
Tel. 664080 Tlx. 22205 BESMCO JO  
Aqaba Tel. 5778

1982 models

**WASSIM RENT-A-CAR**

short & long term

Tel. 44579 - 43515  
CAMEO HOTEL

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

**MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT AMMAN AND AQABA**

Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away  
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,  
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2  
Fully airconditioned

**Amman**  
Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676  
Wadi Saqra Road  
Near Holiday Inn Hotel

**AQABA**  
Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598  
Amman Road  
Near the Main Circle

**AQUAMARINA HOTEL CLUB RED SEA HOLIDAYS**

Five days water skiing twice a day including all equipments, half board.

**FOR ONLY JD 61.000**  
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU CAN ENJOY ALL WATER SPORTS ACTIVITIES - FOR MORE INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS PLEASE DO CALL US: TELS. 4333/4/5/6  
TLX: 62249 AQUAMA JO

**Holiday Inn Aqaba**

for membership  
At the Holiday Inn, Aqaba

**TENNIS COURT**

please contact  
Tel. 2427 (04)  
Aqaba

**OPTIKOS SHAMI OPTOMETRISTS**  
Aqaba, Tel. 4446

O.D. اوبتيكوس شامي  
اوبتمترست وفطاراتي قلوبوني  
العقبة ٤٤٤٦

## AQABA





## Israel on the defensive

U.S. President Reagan's Sept. 1 proposals for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict, coupled with a strong positive response to them from Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), have put Israel on the defensive for the first time in many years. Considering that the Arabs invariably had to defend themselves, and their rights, against Israel and Western bias, the present situation represents by and large a tactical improvement.

Strategic goals cannot be achieved without good tactics. If Arab strategy is based on self-strength to attain peace and prosperity for our own people and humanity, there is no reason why the outcome cannot be successful. Today, not only the Arab World but almost all other nations believe that successive Israeli military offensives and present policies have only endangered world peace and this region's security. All of them, including the United States this time, are willing to throw their weight behind finding a Middle East settlement in which chances for stability and progress in the whole world can improve.

This is then an opportune moment for us to act: Israel can exist in peace if Palestinian

rights are restored and occupied Arab territories are returned to their rightful owners. Where do we go from here? It is true that if Israel is on the defensive that does not mean it will give up its "historical" claims to the West Bank and withdraw its army from the rest of the occupied territories. But because there appears to be more determination on the part of everybody else, mainly the other two essential players the Arabs and the Americans, to move forward the cause of peace, Israel has little choice but to heed the voice of reason or else hear the echo of its own sound in the wilderness.

Great progress made by the PLO and Jordan towards reaching a common position, being always fully agreed on the unity of purpose, is expected to be formalised into a concrete formula for entering peace negotiations to recover the occupied territories when the Palestine National Council meets next month. The United States insists it is very serious and determined to see to it that Israel withdraws from those territories in return for peace. The world, and us, will be counting what other choices Israel will soon have.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Jordanian-Palestinian joint march is the answer

His Majesty King Hussein Monday met with the political, official, popular and trade union bodies in the country to explain the Middle East situation in light of the developments in the area and the efforts which the King made on the international level as well as joint Jordanian-Palestinian action to crystallise the future relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people who are linked together with strong ties of history and common goals.

What the King said means that the responsibility we are facing is a joint one, not restricted to the leadership, but extends to include the Jordanian and Palestinian people, particularly the political, official, popular and trade union bodies.

Consequently, this joint responsibility could be shouldered in a better way through Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion which is the force capable of following the path of peace. This means that the Jordanian and Palestinian people are capable of waging the battle of peace in the same strength they

### Al Dustour: Jordanian-Palestinian future is one

King Hussein's address to the political, official, and trade union bodies was distinctly marked with confidence and frankness. He reviewed the situation in the Arab World in the aftermath of the visits of the seven-member Arab peace committee and then his visits to Japan and the United States.

The King spoke in detail about the unique Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, the joint suffering and steadfastness and sacrifices which the two people made on the frontline of defence.

King Hussein was eager to assert, as he always did, the uniqueness of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, because the future of the Jordanian and Palestinian people is one, and this should be decided by the two people. Consequently, no other side should be involved in deciding this relationship.

Speaking about the sufferings of our kinsmen in

waged war. Undoubtedly, our people realise the burden of the war for peace which needs alertness and readiness to cope with all eventualities.

The phase of intensive action which followed the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit should continue, particularly that Israel seeks to waste time and abort all efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the area so that it could devour more usurped Palestinian lands and liquidate the Palestinian cause.

Jordan, which is the last line of defence of the Arab Nation, should prompt the Arabs to keep in mind their pan-Arab commitments and realise that the strength of this line constitutes their own security and power which are indispensable for achieving the just peace in the area.

The Jordanian-Palestinian concept of peace is completely different than the concept of capitulation. Furthermore, the Jordanian-Palestinian insistence on the joint march is final and there can be no going back on it.

the occupied territories, the King called on all the Arabs to tackle the situation in a rational way in order to regain the Arab lands and to eliminate the suffering of the occupied territories' residents.

The King's speech reflected optimism that our generation will achieve the maximum of what is required to be done, namely the liberation of the occupied Arab territories. The American administration has thrown all its weight behind the Reagan initiative to achieve peace in the area.

Nevertheless, the creation of a healthy situation in the Arab World remains the only guarantee to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the area, and this would help Washington go ahead with carrying out its promises, namely an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, which means saving this Arab land from the Israeli military occupation.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

### Securing professional labour for industry

Industrial concerns in Jordan were established at different times and in various sizes depending on the number of employees, size of the capital, equipment, and the production rate. Thus, an examination of the trends underlying the number, qualifications, and skill of the employees is not a straightforward task, although many symptoms can be deduced from the surveys that have been carried out.

Manufacturing industries usually create a large number of jobs, but at the same time require trained manpower. This type of industry shows a spectrum of employment variations and has a better chance than e.g. heavy industry to coincide with the social structure and to be the venue for the adaptation of technologies. Nevertheless, the scattered activities and the decentralised locations which has resulted due to this variation of staff bears some negative results, especially when it comes to the organisation of training.

A further problem experienced in Jordan is that of labour migration, which has taken several forms. First,

there is the outflow of workers to other countries and the need for their replacement by imported manpower. Then, there is the migration from one town or location to another inside the country, for better and more comfortable facilities.

Finally, there has been a flow of workers from one sector of industry to another, from the high productivity to the low productivity sector, from agriculture to industry, and from industry to services.

Coupled with these phenomena are the usual personal and financial aspects that influence one's choice of a career. Such a situation has rendered the labour market too volatile and inconsistent to be relied upon when formulating long-term industrialisation plans.

The labour contributes to the industrial inputs through the size of its force, the hours of employment, the level of skill, and the degree of its spatial and occupational mobility. The industrial management combines the other inputs to attain the ultimate objectives. The recruitment of labour, may it

be for managerial, production, or research positions, has been hampered by social traditions, unidentified productivity, and ambiguous objectives. Such difficulties have been accentuated by the length of the work lifetime of labour compared to the pace of technological, industrial, and social development.

Furthermore, sustained employment is a balance between unemployment arising from automation and new opportunity created by innovation. In order to achieve this balance we need more adequate education and higher manipulative skills. More advanced training and development of skills should be provided at every level of employment. The highly qualified scientist or engineer emerges as an essential tool in the process of devising and implementing innovation tasks. In parallel with such considerations, more effort should be dedicated to crystallise industrial labour relations and affairs, and to formulate rules and regulations governing employment in general.



M. Khalil on leave

M. Khalil on leave

M. Khalil on leave

## Israel totally depends upon U.S. financial beneficence

By Thomas R. Stauffer

Israel's economic weakness has unexpectedly emerged as the greatest threat to its ambitions, and the debate now developing in Washington over the level of U.S. aid may prove critical. Israel's dependence upon U.S. financial beneficence is now total, at a time when its own reputation is tarnished, its economy tottering on insolvency, and the U.S. government is cutting back on welfare and social programmes at home.

Israel's financial malaise is much worse than envisaged, and even worse than reported by its ministry of finance in its recent representations to Washington underlying its requests for still further increases in U.S. aid. Its actual foreign exchange reserves were close to zero by later summer — amounting to less than \$400 million, the equivalent of less than ten days' worth of imports. Today the net reserves are even lower, probably already negative, and the officially reported reserves figure of over \$3 billion is window-dressing.

Only an increase in U.S. aid from the present official level of \$2.2 billion can save off default on the debt, because without more cash from the U.S. Israel's ability to service more than \$20 billion in foreign debts is all but impossible. U.S. aid is needed not merely to cover the interest and amortisation of debt due to the U.S. but also to persuade the commercial bankers, to which Israel has gross liabilities of \$8-10 billion, to continue rolling over Israel's very large short-term indebtedness.

The Israelis must raise at least \$8 million in new resources this year. The balance of payments deficit is at least \$5 billion, up \$1 billion from last year. Another \$1.7 billion must be repaid from the officially recorded long-term debt, and at least another \$2 billion must be refinanced from the outstanding short-term debt.

However, without an increase in U.S. aid, an additional \$4-5 billion may be needed, over and above the \$8 billion noted above. At any hint of difficulty in the flow of U.S. aid, Israel's creditors among the commercial banks would be likely to trim drastically the available short-term credit by a further \$2-3 billion, and most of the \$2 billion in nominally long-term Israeli bonds which are subject to redemption on 90 days' notice.

The commercial banks are increasingly uncomfortable about their dangerous exposure in Israel — the Israeli banks have borrowed some \$9 billion abroad, as loans, placements, or other short-term deposits, against which they maintain only about \$6 billion in deposits, leaving a net shortfall of \$3 billion for which they are in hock largely to U.S. banks. Since Israel cannot service existing conventional debt without U.S. aid, it would take further massive pressure from the American Jewish community to prevent American

banks from protecting themselves by reworking fewer and fewer of these short-term loans when they come due.

### Complaisant bankers

Both the New York state and the federal banking authorities have thus far proved extraordinarily complaisant. Federal and state regulations decree Israeli bonds to be acceptable as reserve assets, giving an official imprimatur to securities which otherwise are not investment grade. Both have accepted that U.S.-domiciled subsidiaries or branches of Israeli banks transfer large placements of U.S.-insured deposits back to Israel. Any careful credit risk review could trigger withdrawal of major parts of these funds.

Israel must increase the ante from the U.S. this year, not merely to meet its increased current deficits but also to preserve the formal appearance of solvency — the U.S. aid exercises a multiplier effect, since, without more such assistance, the \$3 billion in short-term net debt could dry up within a few months, as the ever more skittish and nervous commercial banks fail to roll over the already dangerous accumulation of short-term accommodations.

Israel's credit standing, as well as its cash balance, now hinges totally upon the flow of U.S. aid. Its known debts aggregate to some \$20 billion, or \$6,000 per Israeli capita, a debt burden dwarfing that of any of the other prominently indebted states such as Brazil or Mexico. Furthermore, its credit-worthiness is also seriously compromised by the fact that its export industries themselves depend heavily upon export subsidies and other subventions, which are in turn financed by aid, compounding the vicious circle of economic dependence. The added value in exports is now less than the annual debt service — so that aid must pay for most of the country's imports, plus the residual on debt service, one indicator of why the commercial banks look implicitly to the U.S. as ultimate guarantor of Israel's solvency.

The forthcoming deliberations in the U.S. over increased aid for Israel are thus critical and particularly sensitive because Israel's newest demands coincide with painfully publicised cutbacks by the Reagan administration in its outlays for Americans. The Israeli lobby will need to muster its forces, for opposition among black groups is already manifest: the senate foreign affairs committee, stimulated by Senator Cranston, has proposed unilaterally an aid increase of some \$400 million, but Congress itself has yet to act.

Dr. Stauffer, formerly a research fellow of Harvard University; presently visiting professor at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna.

— From Middle East International

## EEC shifts trade and aid policy

By Peter Gumbel  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — The European Community is considering proposals for a fundamental shift in developed countries' trade and aid policies towards the Third World with the aim of halting a serious slump in world commerce. A recently-approved document by the Common Market's executive commission urges a tougher approach towards the faster developing countries, such as South Korea, which should, it says, take on more responsibility for their poorer neighbours.

At the same time it calls for a review of international agreements covering commodity prices, and stricter conditions for aid to third world countries to make it more effective. Drawn up by development experts, the report outlines a European negotiating stance for a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) next summer.

It paints a grim picture of trade relations with the Third World, warning of political instability there unless something is done to stop the growing poverty of many developing countries which has been a major factor in the decline of trade levels. Its proposals, though at this stage sketched out only and not yet approved by the Community governments, aim to change the pattern of world commerce, community officials

The document stresses the need for better international co-operation to overcome the acute economic problems facing developing nations. Economic recession in industrialised countries, which has led to creeping protectionism, plus a slump in commodity prices and high U.S. interest rates have taken their toll on the export earnings of non-oil producing Third World nations.

The difficulties have been worsened by a growing inability to repay debts which has caused severe strains on the world's financial system and could still bring it to the brink of collapse, the report says. It calls the UNCTAD session, due to take place in Belgrade next June, the most important meeting for North-South cooperation in 1983. "The conference comes at a moment when the value of world trade has fallen from one year to the next for the first time since the 1930s," it says. For numerous Third World nations, the crisis threatens the stability of their societies and even the survival of their people, it warns.

### Import restrictions

The problems must be resolved mainly by the major Western economic powers, but trade with developing countries plays an important role, the report says. Little regard has been paid to the growth of newly industrialised countries such as South Korea and

Singapore which have enjoyed too many trade concessions for too long, it adds. Western Europe wants to slow the flood of cheap manufactured goods such as textiles from predominantly Asian countries which it believes are damaging its own recession-hit industries.

But moves by Community governments, especially France, to impose tough import restrictions have been viewed with caution by the Commission, battling to overcome protectionism. The report urges that these countries should instead be fully integrated into the world's trading system, with greater responsibility for their poorer neighbours and an opening of their markets to the West.

The report also proposes a tough review of trade with countries relying heavily on exports of raw materials and those depending to a great extent on foreign development assistance.

Most international commodity agreements between producing and consuming countries have so far failed to achieve their principal aim of stabilising prices, the document says. Prospects for prices of coffee, tea, cocoa and sugar appear the most gloomy, it adds. Huge over-supply has unsettled the markets, and if this imbalance continues even the international pacts will be unable to prevent prices falling in real terms.

"Perhaps the time has come... to re-examine the contents and mechanisms of these agreements,

taking into account the experience gained and looking at the geographical distribution and the economic importance of the products," it says. Countries most dependent on exports of one or more commodity should be encouraged to diversify, even if this means compensating them for loss of export earnings.

### Structural change

For the poorest countries which swallow huge amounts of foreign aid and investment with only limited results, the report suggests more emphasis on structural change. Aid should be concentrated in areas such as agriculture and energy, leading to greater self-reliance, and linked to insistence on fundamental policy adjustments.

The community has already taken the first steps in this direction with its so-called "food strategies" in several African countries like Mali and Tanzania. Financial and technical support for farmers is given only when the country has implemented price support programmes. This is broadly similar to requirements by the International Monetary Fund for stricter economic policies as a condition for loans.

The scheme has been attacked by some developing countries as "colonialist". Critics say it amounts to direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries involved, which the European Community denies.

## UNIFIL's role under review

By Michael Littlejohns  
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations has begun a review of its future role in Lebanon now that an independently assembled multinational force is in place and the Lebanese and Israelis are negotiating directly. The U.N.'s longest serving official and Middle East trouble-shooter, Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, has been sent to Lebanon to tackle the delicate problem of Israeli and Lebanese disagreement about the role of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

By the time the mandate of the much-criticised force runs out on January 19, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar must answer a Security Council request for a report on how to ensure UNIFIL implements fully its assigned tasks. These include the re-establishing of the Beirut government's authority in the southern part of Lebanon, a battleground for Lebanese rightists, Palestinians and Israeli troops before the Israeli invasion last summer.

According to one report, the government of President Amal Gemayel would like the 7,000-man force to have a free rein throughout the country. The Security Council is likely to renew at least temporarily UNIFIL's mandate but Israel has said for its part

that the force, on duty in Lebanon since 1978, has outlived its usefulness.

Mr. Urquhart arrived in Beirut last Thursday to talk to Lebanese, Israeli and Syrian government representatives about how to strengthen UNIFIL's role. But Israel, which now calls the time in southern Lebanon following its June invasion to drive out Palestinian commandos, has already said security in the area should be directly negotiated between the Israeli and Lebanese governments. The topic is highly sensitive.

Israel and Lebanon are currently negotiating an agenda for talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops who leaptfrogged the UNIFIL lines last summer during their advance on Beirut. The U.N. force appeared woefully inadequate to prevent the attack.

Reuter correspondent Patrick Worsnip reports from Beirut that UNIFIL has been criticised by Palestinians and Lebanese leftists who said the force did not lift a finger to stop the invasion.

### No mandate

UNIFIL replies that it was neither mandated nor equipped to do so. The force, made up of soldiers from Fiji, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, France, Senegal, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Nigeria, complains that since the

invasion it has been shackled by the Israelis.

The presence of the Israeli-backed border militia of major Saad Haddad, has meant that UNIFIL has never been able to extend Lebanese government authority up to the Lebanese-Israeli border, as it was mandated to do.

UNIFIL's complaints have received high-level support. The U.N. secretary general said in his latest report to the Security Council that Israeli forces have restricted UNIFIL's freedom of movement and prevented the force from re-establishing normal contacts with Lebanese authorities in Beirut. UNIFIL's Irish commander, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, told the Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning on Dec. 19: "UNIFIL is now not allowed to fly its helicopters freely. It is not allowed to travel to Beirut except in convoys and it cannot visit Tyre, Zahran or Sidon unless it is accompanied by liaison officers."

All these places are outside the UNIFIL zone. He said that though UNIFIL mandate was extended last June to let it give humanitarian assistance to Tyre, the Israelis had forbidden it to do so, even in response to specific requests from the Lebanese authorities. The Israelis responded by accusing UNIFIL of trying to expand its area — a charge UNIFIL denies — and has

accused UNIFIL of failing to prevent infiltration of its zone by Palestinian commandos.

UNIFIL says its chief function is providing a modicum of security for the residents of its area — mostly Shi'ite Muslim farmers who cultivate fertile pockets in the rocky hills of south Lebanon. It points out that its area's population, which was only some five to six thousand after the Israeli incursion of 1978, grew to a quarter of a million by last year's Israeli invasion.

Another peacekeeping force, assembled independently of the U.N. by the United States, France and Italy, arrived in Lebanon following the massacre of refugees in Beirut in September to protect the city's civilians. Mr. Urquhart returns to New York this week and what he tells Mr. Perez de Cuellar will form the basis of the report by the secretary general to the Security Council.

A staunch defender of UNIFIL against accusations that it proved virtually useless last summer, Mr. Urquhart said in a report to the secretary general at the time: "The moment the U.N. peacekeeping force becomes part of the battle it's really more or less lost, because it becomes involved in exactly the situation it's trying to stop. It's like a doctor in a lunatic asylum. The moment he gets into fistfights with the lunatics he's had it. He has to stay above it."

مركز الدراسات والبحوث



# Bir Zeit fights for survival

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** - Living under occupation, exposed to intimidation from the Israeli military regime, Bir Zeit University faces many obstacles that hinder its academic functions. But despite all the restraints and restrictions, Bir Zeit has been able to continue to achieve its aim of providing a high level of education for young Palestinians.

In an interview with the Jordan Times Dr. Issa Ghourani, Bir Zeit's vice-president for administrative and financial affairs, talked about the university, its objectives, the obstacles it faces and its future plans.

J.T.: When did you start working at Bir Zeit University?

Dr. Ghourani: I came to Bir Zeit in 1977 to teach economics, and then I was appointed dean of the Faculty of Commerce. In 1979 I became vice-president in charge of administration and finance. Before that I was a professor of economics and worked as an adviser at different universities in Iran, Liberia and the U.S.

J.T.: Would you give a brief outline of Bir Zeit's objectives?

Dr. Ghourani: Bir Zeit University is an independent Palestinian educational institution with the dedicated objective of educating young Palestinians to a very high level of excellence and at the same time instilling in them the feeling of national belonging and identity.

The university is very selective and maintains a highly qualified staff. Furthermore, there are some 200 teachers while the total number of students enrolled is 2018, which makes the teacher-student ratio about one to ten.

The university also aims to develop the cultural life of the stu-

dents and increase their involvement in the community. To achieve this, each student must complete a number of community work hours equal to the credit hours required for his graduation.

The university offers courses that teach the students how to make traditional decorative pottery, alongside classes for folk dance and arts. We have a rich cultural life on campus and the university's folklore troupe has recently been on a successful tour in Europe.

J.T.: What are the main obstacles the university faces under Israeli occupation, and how do you deal with the disruption to academic life caused by compulsory closure on several occasions?

Dr. Ghourani: There are two main obstacles. The first problem concerns the teachers' work permits. According to an Israeli law, the university cannot employ anyone unless he holds a West Bank identity card. In the beginning the university administration used to submit applications on behalf of foreign or Palestinian faculty

members who did not have West Bank identity cards, and thus obtain a work permit. But recently the Israeli stipulated that in addition to this application each faculty member must sign a document in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is denounced.

Faculty members at Bir Zeit as well as at other Arab universities in the West Bank refused to sign the document on the grounds that they are academic persons and signing such a document politicises them. The insistence by the Israeli authorities that the document should be signed was viewed by academic circles as an intervention in academic freedom. Eight of our faculty members who did not have an identity card refused to sign the document and consequently they were forced to leave the West Bank.

However, international and local reactions have compelled the Israelis to change the form of the document. The new document is a declaration which states that the faculty member has no connection with the PLO. We do not think that this represents any substantial change.

In addition to the declaration, there is the military order 854 issued three years ago. The order modifies the Jordanian educational law and places institutions of higher education under the direct control of the Israeli military governor as is the case for elementary and secondary

schools.

This law gives the military governor the right to check the students' attendance, to know who teaches at the university and to decide what kind of curriculum should be taught. Bir Zeit and the other Arab universities rejected the military order. This led to a series of incidents which culminated in the closure of the university in 1981 and 1982. We were closed three times for a period amounting to seven months.

Of course, this closure was a setback for the university, but we were nonetheless able to graduate our students. In short, the university has learnt to cope with the situation. It gives under conditions of adversity, it lives under occupation and it resists in the way it knows best, which is to continue its academic functions and graduate its students without sacrificing its standards and ideals.

J.T.: Does the university plan to reduce its dependence on foreign

faculty members?

Dr. Ghourani: Each year the university selects a number of promising students and sends them to leading universities such as the University of California (Los Angeles and Stanford) among others, to continue their post-graduate studies.

This is done within the framework of a faculty development programme which aims at improving academic standards and reducing our dependence on

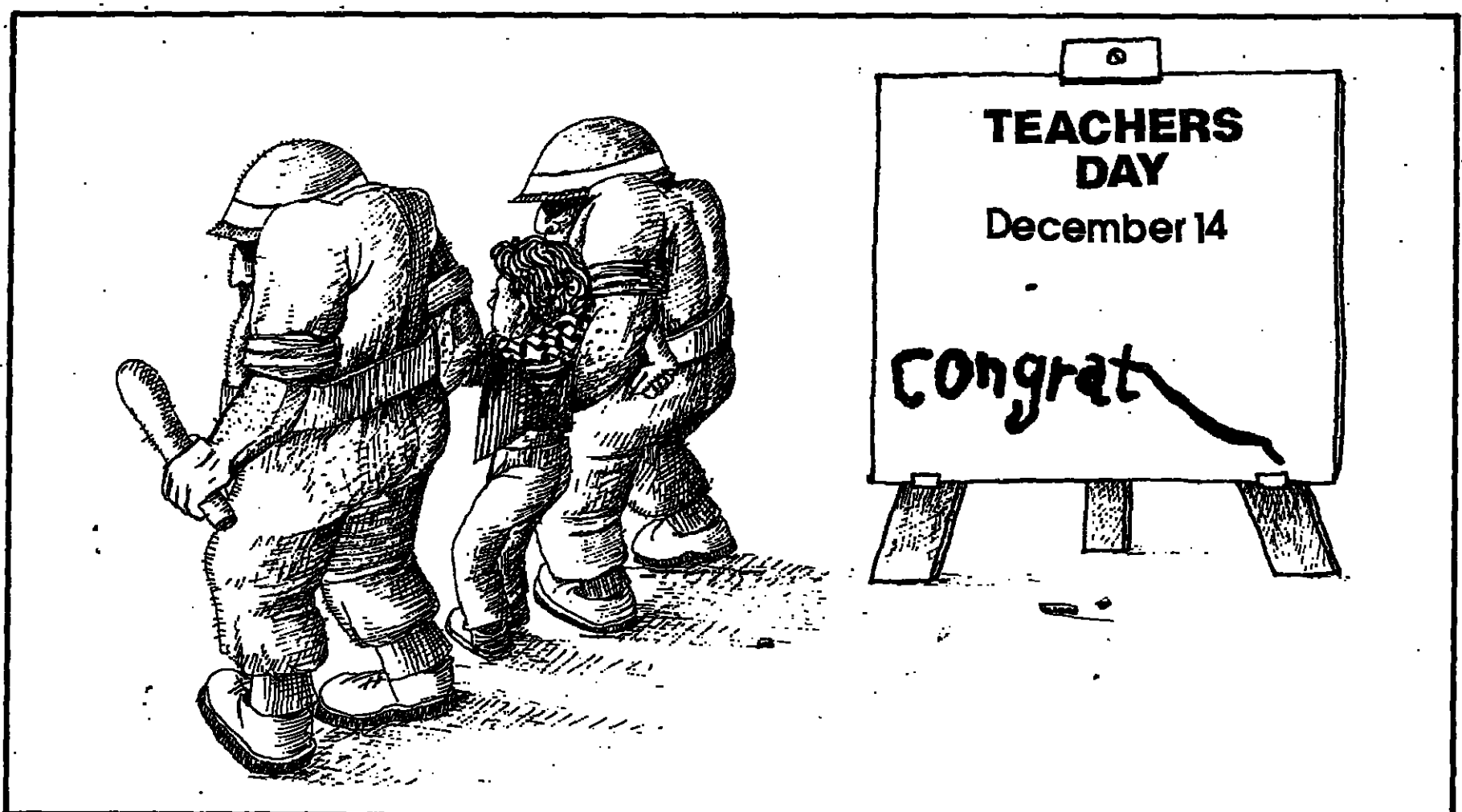
foreign faculty members. This should reduce the direct impact of Israeli authorities' control over provision of work permits to foreign teachers.

J.T.: What are the university's future plans to develop and improve the campus?

Dr. Ghourani: There is a plan to expand the campus. In fact the first phase of the plan is almost complete. It includes a library with the capacity of 100,000 books, a

science building with modern, fully equipped laboratories, an Engineering Faculty where civil, mechanical and electrical engineering will be taught, a computer building, an assembly hall

and a new administration building. The plan also includes a future scheme to build a Fine Arts Faculty, a Commerce Faculty, a Students' Union and students' dormitories. We hope to realise all this in the near future.



## Officials use stick and carrot factors to encourage required birthrate

Over 3,000 million people in more than 40 countries live under governments which are attempting to influence the size of the family through a wide variety of incentives and disincentives. Nuray Fincancoglu of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), who has collected information about these efforts at persuasion from every part of the world, here summarises the results of her unique survey.

With growing official interest in demographic trends and in policies to influence these trends, an increasing number of governments are adopting policy measures with the aim of influencing individual fertility behaviour. More than 40 governments have introduced such measures - half to reduce fertility and the rest to increase it.

A wide range of measures to encourage births are in operation in about 20 countries. Some try to create conditions generally conducive to larger families, others are more specifically aimed at encouraging the birth of the second, third or subsequent children.

Most measures are based on the assumption that people have fewer children than they would like to have because of the financial and other difficulties involved in bringing up a child. The incentives aim to alleviate these difficulties.

Perhaps their most distinctive aspect is that almost everything

offered as an incentive for having more children has a social value as a benefit provided by the state to protect the welfare of the family and the health and well-being of women.

Very small average family size is a common characteristic of the majority of countries with pro-natalist incentives. However, generous family allowances or other benefits are also offered in some Middle Eastern countries with already high fertility rates - Iraq, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

Some Eastern and Central European countries were among the first to experience incentive schemes. All socialist countries in Europe, with the exception of Yugoslavia, have such schemes. In Western Europe, West Germany, France, Greece and Luxembourg also have incentive measures. Among pro-natalist countries in other parts of the world, Argentina and Mongolia offer some benefits for high fertility and the existence of incentives has been reported in such countries as the

Cameroon and Gabon.

Mongolia is the only pro-natalist country with measures which can be described as disincentives. Two per cent of the monthly income is collected as tax from individuals not married by the age of 16 and from couples who have not had a child after one year of marriage.

Family allowances are one of the main types of pro-natalist incentives. The allowance is usually graded according to the family size being promoted. Sometimes the birth of subsequent children is discouraged by not increasing allowances for them or, in some cases, by actually reducing the allowance.

In Bulgaria, for instance, where the birth of second and third children is encouraged, the allowance increases substantially for the second and even more so for the third child. For the fourth and subsequent children, it is reduced to the same level as the first one.

A more complex system is in operation in Hungary: the allowance for the first child is paid only after the second child has been born; it increases substantially for the third child and remains at the same level for the fourth; for the fifth and subsequent children the amount paid is decreased.

In France too the system

reflects the heavy emphasis placed on the third birth. The allowance increases significantly for the third child (three times as much as that for the second) and continues to increase for the fourth, fifth and sixth children. Families with three children also receive an additional special monthly allowance. And all these benefits are given on top of the basic monthly child allowance which is linked to a cost-of-living index.

Maternity benefits may also be pro-natalist in intention. Maternity grants may be a flat amount for each child, or graduated according to birth order. In Bulgaria, the grant increases for up to the third child, and is thereafter reduced to the same level as for the first child. In France, Romania and the USSR, it is paid for the third and subsequent children.

The duration of maternity leave and the proportion of salaries or wages paid during the leave can also be adjusted for pro-natalist purposes.

Grants or loans are quite frequently provided to newly-wed couples to help them with the cost of setting up a home. In many cases, the loans are specifically for building or buying and for furnishing a house, and in some instances they are tied to the birth of future children.

In some countries, help is given to specific groups. In Iraq, for instance, new marriages before the age of 22 receive a marriage grant as well as a loan. For each child born, part of the loan is written off. For students, the incentives are even more generous and come on top of free housing during their stay in college, free public transport and priority for permanent housing. Married students can get loans in Poland too. Marriage grants are available in Saudi Arabia without any conditions and loans are provided in Qatar. In Oman, an upper limit has been imposed on dowries in order to lessen the negative effect of the dowry system on marriage.

Loans linked with childbirth are also available in a number of other countries. In Czechoslovakia, newly-weds are entitled to low-interest loans for purchasing and furnishing a home. Parts of these loans are written off at the first birthday of each child - less for the first child, double for the second and each subsequent child. In East Germany, couples under the age of 26 are entitled to interest-free housing loans which are progressively written off at the birth of the first and the second children and totally written off at the birth of the third child provided it occurs within eight years. In Hungary, an interesting

pledging system has been introduced - almost a mirror image of the Chinese one-child pledge. Couples below the age of 35 may receive a grant for house-buying or furnishing purposes, with the amount fixed according to whether the pledge is made for one child to be born within three years or two children within six years. If the pledged children are not born within these limits, the grant has to be paid back.

In more than 20 other countries, all with official population programmes, various measures have been introduced to encourage people to have small families, some of them directly related to the acceptance of sterilisation.

While some anti-natalist incentives and disincentives may be seen as little more than nudges in the direction that the society is moving anyway, in both China and Korea, stronger incentives and disincentives have been introduced despite the achievement of targets for reducing the population growth rate. In fact, probably the most comprehensive anti-natalist schemes are in operation in countries considered most successful in their population programmes.

In almost 20 countries, family planning workers receive payments for contraceptive services, usually on a per-case basis.

Motivators, referral agents, and doctors and health workers performing sterilisation operation, inserting IUDs and prescribing pills may be paid for each acceptor recruited.

In almost every Asian country with an official population programme, various incentives and disincentives have been introduced in order to influence people's fertility decisions. Such measures also exist in some African countries.

The most widely used measure is cash payments, usually to sterilise acceptors, although in some countries, such as Egypt, payments are made for IUD insertions.

In Bangladesh, a new sari is given to female sterilisation acceptors, to help prevent infection. Under the new Korean population policy, which was adopted in late 1981, government subsidy for sterilisation acceptors has been substantially increased.

Another form of direct payment has been introduced in China to those who pledge themselves to have only one child. They receive an additional monthly payment in urban areas and extra work points and land in rural areas until the child is 14.

Not all payments, however, are for limiting the family size. In the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh,

women who space their children for four years, and in Kerala for three years, are rewarded.

In many countries, paid leave is given for sterilisation operations. In China and Vietnam, it is also available for abortion and for IUD insertion. Female government employees receive generous medical leave in Singapore if they are sterilised within six months after delivery or abortion.

Other forms of financial benefits to acceptors are interest-free or low-interest loans, free medical benefits to sterilised parents or their children, and free or subsidised education to the children of sterilised parents. Additional pension benefits are provided to those with two children in Sri Lanka to eliminate the motivation to have large families for old-age security.

Whatever the effects of these measures, they have come under criticism because of the discriminatory effect in society: cash and other material benefits may have a greater appeal to low-income families. Concern has also been expressed that a decision to accept sterilisation may be made primarily because of a pressing need for cash rather than as a truly voluntary choice.

-People News / Features

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran  
17:30 Cartoons  
18:10 News  
18:30 Beverly  
19:00 Local Programme  
19:30 Local Programme  
20:00 News Summary  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:00 Muslim Philosophers  
21:30 News in Arabic

##### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:30 Comedy  
21:00 Three Sisters  
21:30 News in English  
22:10 Comic and Comedy

##### RADIO JORDAN

85.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
a party on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show  
08:00 News Summary  
09:00 Morning Show  
10:00 News Summary  
11:00 Pop Session  
12:00 News Summary  
13:00 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 News Summary  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
17:00 Instrumentals, Old Favorites  
18:00 News Summary  
19:00 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music  
19:30 News  
20:00 Date with a Star  
20:30 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:30 Evening Show  
22:00 News Summary  
23:00 News Summary  
24:00 News Headlines

##### RBC WORLD SERVICE

629, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 News  
06:30 News  
07:00 News  
07:30 News  
08:00 News  
08:30 News  
09:00 News  
09:30 News  
10:00 News  
10:30 News  
11:00 News  
11:30 News  
12:00 News  
12:30 News  
13:00 News  
13:30 News  
14:00 News  
14:30 News  
15:00 News  
15:30 News  
16:00 News  
16:30 News  
17:00 News  
17:30 News  
18:00 News  
18:30 News  
19:00 News  
19:30 News  
20:00 News  
20:30 News  
21:00 News  
21:30 News  
22:00 News  
22:30 News  
23:00 News  
23:30 News  
24:00 News

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

##### EXHIBITIONS

\* On Saudi Arabia: Archaeology, at the French Cultural Centre.  
\* Landscapes beyond the Periphery, at the American Centre.

##### LECTURE

\* Anglo Americans and the U.S. Ethnic Experience, by Dr. Victor Aghajanian, at the American Centre at 6:30 p.m.

##### READING

\* Laila Naim reads in Arabic from Erich Maria Remarque's "Three comrades" and "The Night in Lisbon" at the Goethe Institute at 7:00 p.m.

##### FILMS

\* Process towards Civilisation, and Landmarks from the Islamic Age, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

##### VIDEO

\* Toulouse Lautrec (5:00 p.m.) and Le Mystère des Pierres Levées (at 6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

##### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubdeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71531.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

##### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lost Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club Jabbal Amman, Royal Automobile Club, 815261.

#### MUSEUMS

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Joya Arts Centre 645195  
Jewish Youth City 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355

Felderer Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qaf (Clashed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:14 Fair  
06:37 Sunrise  
06:54 Dhur  
14:23 Asr  
16:53 Maghreb  
18:15 Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92203-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)  
07:45 Karachi (PR)  
08:45 Beirut (RI)  
08:45 Agaba (RI)  
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:20 Dubai (RJ)  
09:30 Doha (RJ)  
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:15 Beirut (RJ)  
11:00 Larnaca (CY)  
11:20 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)  
14:35 Kuwait (KAC)  
14:50 Bucharest (RJ)  
15:20 Jeddah (Saudi)  
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)  
16:30 Cairo (RJ)  
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:15 Zurich (SR)  
18:35 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
20:30 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)  
20:45 Beirut (MEA)  
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)  
00:30 Cairo (RJ)  
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)  
01:45 Cairo (EA)  
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

#### DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)  
06:00 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 Agaba (RJ)  
07:50 Cairo (EA)  
08:45 Beirut (MEA)  
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)  
09:15 Karachi (PIA)  
09:35 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
10:30 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:45 Larnaca (CY)  
12:00 London (RJ)  
12:30 Cairo (RJ)  
12:30 Dhahran (TA)  
14:30 Cairo (RJ)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:05 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in J.S.  
Belgian franc 75.7 76.2  
Dutch guilder 134.9 135.7  
Egyptian pound 321.2 326.2  
French franc 52.6 52.9  
Iraqi dinar 578.7 590  
Italian lire (for 100) 25.9 26.1  
Japanese yen (for 100) 152.8 153.7  
Kuwaiti dinar 1206.5 1214.1  
Lebanese lira 92.5 93.4  
Omani rial 1004/ 1012.7  
Qatari rial 95.3 95.9  
Saudi riyal 101/ 101.8  
Swedish crown 48.1 48.4  
Swiss franc 180.6/ 181.7  
Syrian lira 62.3/ 62.8  
UAE dirham 94.9/ 95.6  
U.K. sterling pound 549.2/ 552.5  
U.S. dollar 348 350  
W. German mark 149/ 149.9

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
There will be a dust formation early morning in the desert and hilly areas. The atmosphere will be cloudy with chances of scattered showers. Winds will be southeasterly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.  
Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman 19/ 11  
Agaba 6/ 17  
Desert -11/ 3  
Jordan Valley 7/ 17  
Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 11, Agaba 17. Humidity readings: Amman 56 per cent. Agaba 39 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police 199  
Blood bank 30730  
Civil Defence rescue 66111  
Fire headquarters 22090-3  
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters 39141  
Traffic police 23024  
Electric Power Co. 36381-2  
Municipal water service 71125-8

#### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32  
Khadija Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4  
Aksh Maternity, J. Amman 42441  
Jabbal Amman Maternity 42362  
Malinas, J. Amman 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-5  
University Hospital 845845  
Dr. Al-Saifi, J. Hussein 667158  
Al-Mushter Hospital 66727-9  
The Islamic, Abdali 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164  
Italian, Al-Mushter 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111  
Army, Marfa 91611

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Abdul Rahim Al-Aghani (AJ)  
Wahdan

#### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.  
Apple (American) 400/ 450  
Apple (Double Red) 250/ 200  
Apple (Golden) 250/ 200  
Apple (Turkish) 250/ 200  
Apple (French) 280/ 220  
Apple (Stark) 250/ 200  
Banana 250/ 200  
Banana (Mukammal) 225/ 180  
Beans 360/ 320  
Beets 190/ 150  
Bonatti 240/ 200  
Cabbage 100/ 70  
Carrot 210/ 180  
Cauliflower (white) 150/ 120  
Chestnuts 550/ 500  
Coconut 180/ 140  
Cucumber (large) 600/ 500  
Cucumber (small) 780/ 700

Dr. Nabil Al Maridi 38350  
Al-Arabiyah Al-Kubrah pharmacy 3371  
Al-Salam pharmacy 30730  
Al-Kilani pharmacy 43064  
Khamis pharmacy 66841  
Al-Safa pharmacy 74054  
Bara taxi 41299  
Tareq taxi 23024  
University taxi 661001  
Shahid taxi 21091

#### ZARQA:

Dr. Musa Taha Odeh 82049  
Al-Hilwan pharmacy (-)

#### IRBID:

Dr. Adnan Al-Nasser 2415-72418  
Aybakuni pharmacy 5257

#### GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111  
Ministry of Tourism 42311  
Hotel complaints 666412  
Price complaints 661176  
Telephone:  
Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls 10  
Overseas calls 17  
Cable or telegram 18  
Repair service 11

Garlic 500/ 450  
Grapedruit 100/ 80  
Lemon (local) 160/ 130  
Marrow (large) 200/ 160  
Marrow (small) 300/ 250  
Olives 300/ 250  
Onion (dry) 120/ 90  
Onion (green) 200/ 160  
Potatoes 250/ 200  
Oranges (Mandarin) 200/ 160  
Oranges (shamouti) 200/ 160  
Oranges (local) 140/ 120  
Pepper (Sweet) 380/ 320  
Pepper (Hot Green) 360/ 300  
Pistachio 130/ 100  
Radish 70/ 50  
Spinach 100/ 70  
Quince 180/ 140  
Tomatoes 260/ 200  
Turnip 170/ 140



## Bayern's midfield general to quit at end of season

PEKING (R) — Twenty-six foreign Chinese peaks this year, with six from its forbidding north face, the Association (CMA) announced Tuesday. Association Vice-President Shi Australia, Britain, Canada, Chile, West Germany, the United States. Five teams will tackle Everest first.

## Chinese peaks

Tracy Austin has dropped to fourth place, followed by Pam Shriver, Bettina Bunge, Barbara Potter, Billie Jean King, Anne Smith and Zina Garrison.

"The volley was a very costly point for me," she said. "I took my eye off the ball. At that point, she was fighting to stay in the match.

At the end of the ceremony, the assistant public security director for administrative police affairs, who deputised for the public security director, handed over the belts to the graduates and token awards to the excelling graduates.

**FOR RENT**

Newly furnished flat in the heart of the city. Call 01223 311111.

But while Lamp was going well England still seemed the more likely winners. The turning point came when

consists of two bedrooms, two salons, glassed-in veranda, and two bathrooms. Jabal Amman, Zahran area, Abu Firas Street.

**Please contact Tel.  
30064 or 43566**

30 tonnes of sodium  
nitrate  
 $\text{NaNO}_3$  (Fertilizer)  
**Contact: 665015  
between 3 p.m. and  
6 p.m.**

**Tel: 44348, 43607**

One bedroom, salon, kitchen and bathroom. Centrally heated and with garage.

Location: Jabal Amman, near the Fifth Circle.

**Call: Tel. 665467 after 2 p.m.**

Furnished house, three bedrooms, dining room, salon and sitting room, modern kitchen, beautiful garden, central heating, garage and telephone.

**Cal Tel: 664741 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3-5 p.m. daily.**

**Tel. 44809, 41443**

**Annual rent: JD 5,500**  
**Almeisani, Yaqoub Sweiss St.**  
**behind Jordan Supermarket**  
**Tel. 666785**

One bedroom. Located between 3rd and 4th Circles  
**Ring 44119/43050/21561**

Consisting of one bedroom, sitting and dining rooms, bath, kitchen, and with central heating, garden and garage. Location 200 metres to the south-west of the Holiday Inn.  
Rent: JD 1700 yearly, or JD 900 half-yearly,  
or JD 170 monthly.

- A) Two furnished apartments each consisting of one bedroom, living room, kitchen & bath.
- B) Unfurnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, living and dining rooms, kitchen and bath.
- C) Furnished studio, consisting of one bedroom, kitchen and bath. Centrally heated with shared telephone.

Location: A) & B): Jabal Amman, between 3rd & 4th Circles.  
C): Shmeisani, near Birds Garden.

**Using their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:**

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.

5. For the minimum price of JD 7,500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7,500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22,500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12,500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

**Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O.Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.**

(write one word only per box – please print)

[illegible]

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:**  
**Address:**  
**Telephone:**

هكذا في الأصل

# ECONOMY

## U.S., EEC open talks

WASHINGTON (R) — European Community and U.S. officials hope to resolve agricultural disputes and avert a threatened trade war when they open three days of talks Tuesday.

Both sides have recently sought to play down differences over large export subsidies which U.S. farming interests say the 10-nation Community is using to gain unfair access to world markets.

The Community's executive commission said in a statement last week the aim of the Washington negotiations was to relax trade tensions and tone down rhetoric.

U.S. government and trade officials, meanwhile, have begun to talk of averting a trade war after warning in the autumn of retaliation against European subsidies on items such as wheat, flour, pasta, poultry, sugar, canned fruit and raisins.

U.S. officials are expected to point in the talks to their initiatives to decrease American grain stocks this year through various acreage reduction programmes.

European officials have said they will use the talks — the first high-level discussions since a conference a month ago in Brussels — to stress plans for a smaller increase in farm support prices in 1983 as a sign that they are trying to solve the trade problem.

The Community team is headed by the commission's director-general for agriculture, Mr. Claude Villain, and the U.S. side

by deputy trade representative Mr. David MacDonald.

Meanwhile, a senior European Community official will meet Japanese authorities later this week to discuss ways to ease trade problems between Japan and the Community, a foreign ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Rolf Mohler, a Community commission director dealing with industrial restructuring, will meet foreign ministry and international trade and industry ministry officials.

The spokesman said it was not known what subjects would be taken up by Mr. Mohler until he arrived in Tokyo Wednesday.

But government sources said he was expected to call on Japan to voluntarily curb exports to the Community of cars, televisions, video-tape recorders, motorcycles and automated machine tools and cut its huge trade surplus.

His visit follows a tour of five Common Market capitals early this month by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who returned home bearing new warnings of protectionist trends against Japanese exports.

The foreign ministry spokesman said another senior Common Market official would visit Tokyo from Jan. 25.

Mr. Abe sought to assure government leaders in Brussels, Bonn, London, Paris and Rome that Japan was taking steps to open its markets to more imports.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Saudi cement output rises

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia's cement production last year increased to 5.7 million tonnes from 1.8 million in 1978, mainly due to the efforts of the Saudi Industrial Development Fund. Deputy Industry Minister Fouad Farsi said here. The fund has injected \$580 million into the industry over the last six years in the form of capital loans.

### Australia to aid UAE development

AL AIN, Abu Dhabi (OPECNA) — Australian Agriculture Minister Brown Chatterton said here his country was ready to provide the UAE with technology and expertise to boost its agricultural development.

### U.S. considers imposing new tax

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, struggling to reduce huge federal budget deficits, is considering a plan to raise \$50 billion by imposing a tax on consumer spending, administration sources said Monday.

### Iran to strengthen ties with Syria

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — Iranian Commerce Minister Habibollah Asgar Owadi Mossallam left here Monday at the head of a commercial delegation for a five-day visit to Syria and Yugoslavia. He said talks with Syria would deal with expanding bilateral trade.

### De Beers expects bigger upturn

LONDON (R) — De Beers Consolidated Mines, the world's largest diamond producer, Monday gave an optimistic report on the immediate future of the diamond industry which has suffered in recent years because of the worldwide recession. A spokesman for De Beers said that sales of rough gems and industrial diamonds had increased in the second half of 1982, compared with the year before, and that officials expected a bigger upturn in the coming six months.

### Sotheby's announces £3.1m loss

LONDON (R) — Sotheby's, the international auction house, Monday announced its first ever annual trading loss of £3.06 million (\$4.95 million). The firm made a profit of more than £7 million (\$11 million) in the previous year. It blamed the reversal on a sharp reduction in sales volume and the absence of any large art collections being sold at auction.

### Bankers to decide on new institute

WASHINGTON (R) — Bankers from North America, Europe and Japan met privately Monday to decide whether there should be a new international institute to monitor Third World debt problems before they reach crisis proportions. There was no official comment after the first of two days of meetings between representatives of banks in 35 Western countries.

### Inflation in Argentina soars

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's cost of living index rose 10.6 per cent in December, bringing inflation in 1982 to 209.7 per cent, the highest rate since 1975, government figures show. The increase for 1981 was 131.1 per cent, after 87.6 per cent in 1980, according to the statistics. In 1975, the cost of living rose by a record 334.5 per cent.

## Sterling nears record low

LONDON (R) — Sterling fell a further two cents against the dollar Tuesday, bringing it close to its record low and fuelling fears that Britain may be forced to raise interest rates to stem the decline.

The pound, traded against the U.S. dollar at 1.5680 in London, a loss of over four cents since Friday. It hit a record low of around \$1.56 in October 1976.

It also fell Tuesday against other major currencies, notably the Japanese yen and West German mark, with its trade-weighted index based on currencies of major trading partners down to 80.7 points on an index of 100 compared to 83.9 on Dec. 31.

In Frankfurt, the pound stood at a four-year low.

Sterling has lost more than three per cent in value so far this year and 12 per cent since a run on the pound started last November. It continues to weaken despite

support buying on foreign exchanges by the Bank of England, dealers noted.

British interest rates have come down gradually over the past 15 months to around 10 per cent from 16 per cent as the Conservative government made progress in its battle to reduce inflation.

Dealers partly blamed uncertainty over the timing of the next general election, due this year or early in 1984, for pushing down sterling following a Labour opposition warning that a Labour government will devalue the currency.

A strong pound helps Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's domestic policy by holding down prices and the Bank of England has pumped over £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) in to support buying of the pound since Nov. 1.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities and government bonds fell sharply in fairly active trading as sterling tumbled to near record lows against the dollar, dealers said.

Sterling's trade weighted index measured against a basket of currencies fell a whole point to 80.6 and the possible effects on interest rates and inflation left the market highly nervous.

Government bonds were more than two points down in places though the inflation fears fuelled further demand for bonds linked to the retail price index and they firmed up to one point. Among leading equities Blue Circle lost 12p and Plessey was down 14p.

The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was down 8.5 at 605.2.

Bearish comment on retail trading hit stores with Boots 10p down at 230. Marks and Spencer shed 8p to 211 but UDS, the subject of a bid by Bassishaw, advanced 1p to 100. Banks lost as much as 7p while ICI ended 4p down at 350.

Anderson Strathclyde ended 11p down at 159 on its attempt to overturn in the courts the government decision to allow Charter Consolidated's bid.

Gold shares turned mixed as bullion failed to hold above \$490, dealers said. Platinum was firm with advances ranging to 50p.

De Beers ended five cents higher at 725 in quite active trading after Monday's second half diamond sales figures.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5727.37	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2247.50	Canadian dollars
	2.3362.72	West German marks
	2.5780.90	Dutch guilders
	1.9180.95	Swiss francs
	45.93.98	Belgian francs
	6.6240.70	French francs
	1344.25.75	Italian lire
	227.40.55	Japanese yen
	7.2220.40	Swedish crowns
	6.9675.95	Norwegian crowns
	8.2355.80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	486.50 487.50	U.S. dollars

## Gulf oil officials intensify contacts

KUWAIT (R) — Saudi Arabian oil minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani paid a brief visit to Kuwait Tuesday in the latest of a series of contacts among Gulf oil producers.

Sheikh Yamani delivered a letter from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to the Emir of Kuwait, the Kuwait News Agency said. It gave no other details.

Kuwait's oil minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah met King Fahd in Riyadh two days ago and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteibi is in Oman to discuss the world oil market situation with Sultan Qaboos Bin Said.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the UAE are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, together with Bahrain and Qatar. The council's oil ministers were due to meet last Saturday in Bahrain but the meeting was postponed.

Saudi Arabia, the largest pro-

ducer in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has been under pressure from its U.S. partners in the Aramco consortium to cut its \$34 a barrel marker price.

Saudi Arabia has so far resisted the pressure and sources close to the Saudis say Riyadh would only take a decision to cut the price after consultation with its Gulf Council partners, possible at a future meeting of their oil ministers.


The \$34 price is under pressure because of a continuing world oil glut that has slashed demand for OPEC oil.

Indonesian oil minister Dr. Subroto meanwhile predicted the world price of oil would fluctuate erratically at least until 1985, Indonesia's Antara news agency said Tuesday.

It quoted him as saying in an interview that basic world uncertainties would continue to influence oil prices for two more years.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POCUR

NIGIC

BINLEB

WOLTAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEMON VISTA ADJOIN FAIRLY


Answer: "Drive in! It can be heavenly." — "DIVINE"

## Peanuts

I'M GOING TO PUT CICERO'S CAT OUT FOR THE NIGHT!

BUT IT'S GETTING SO COLD OUT, DEAR!

NONSENSE, M'LOVE... CATS DON'T MIND COLD WEATHER!



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

THIS YEAR I HAVE RESOLVED NOT TO BE SO SERIOUS. I'M GOING TO TRY TO LAUGH MORE

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO LAUGH AT?

THINGS LIKE THIS!

KLUNK

IT'S GOING TO BE A LONG YEAR



## Andy Capp

THERE'S ANOTHER ONE HERE, PET...

VACANCIES

YOU KNOW I'AD A LATE NIGHT LAST NIGHT - I'M TRYIN' TO GET SOME SHUTEYE!

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED, AGE IMMATERIAL. MUST BE A LIVE-WIRE

YOU'RE THE LIVE-WIRE AROUND HERE - WIRED MOSTLY F' SOUND!



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is important today and tonight that you don't neglect routine matters. Also, concentrate on working out a specific plan that will give you many benefits in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Put aside recreation for now and engage in career matters that are important to your welfare. Be careful in travel.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take steps to improve your appearance and make a fine impression on others. Bring your finest talents to the fore.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have talks with close ties concerning new plans and come to the right decisions. Don't neglect business matters.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Go over any reports carefully and be sure they are correct. Be more cooperative with others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) New ideas you have can be made more practical if you analyze them accurately. The evening is best spent at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your appearance and know where to make the right improvements. Be sure not to lose your temper with anyone today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make changes in your surroundings and gain added comfort. Be more thoughtful of family members. Use care in motion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Long talks with friends bring about improved arrangements for the future. Diplomacy is important at this time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you keep the promises you have made and handle all duties. Take time for entertainment.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your hunches are accurate now so be sure to follow them. Engage in favorite hobby. Be more encouraging to others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know what your responsibilities are and how best to handle them. Avoid one who is a troublemaker.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to confer with associates and clear up any possible misunderstanding. Improve your surroundings.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will possess much ability and will have the stamina to work long hours on a project which will lead to success. One who will abide by the ethical standards in life. Ideal family life in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

By Je Lundy

ACROSS

1 Greatest portion

5 Little row

9 Deposit at tidal inlet

14 Promise

15 — Major

16 "In like —"

17 Certain doctor

19 Finland coin

20 Mortal

21 Of ships: abbr.

23 Conceal

24 "Pomp and —"

27 Surfeit

30 Silithery fish

31 Crazy —

32 Eggs

33 Take long stitches

38 Feel

39 From dresses

41 Bad act

43 Per —

44 Slip away

46 Marry

47 Sports org.

48 Military training monogram

50 Notice

51 Powerful attractions

56 Crop along

57 Josp Broz

58 Grapes

62 Wager

64 Omar

66 Certain basketball score

67 Bird crop

68 Razorback meat

69 Barely enough

70 Tree frog

71 Son of Seth

DOWN

1 Insect

2 Pacific island

3 Hold back

4 Ancient Balkan area

5 Eat at evening

6 Child of royalty: Fr.

7 Violent onset

8 Actress O'Neil

9 Drop bait gently

10 Uplifted fabric

11 Flaxen upper

12 Pepper

13 Like an old woman

18 Blackbird

22 Sound of disapproval

25 Actual

26 Dard —

27 Couch

28 English river

29 Mountain pool

33 Deer little deer

34 Easily moved

36 Informatic

37 Trickle through

38 Vortex

40 One of the Oz people

42 — fact

43 Gambling scheme

48 Creature (a formice)

50 Get away

51 Pugilist's weapons

52 Foolish behavior

53 — Flow

54 Alphabet letter

55 Business org.

59 Religious image

60 Sleuth

61 Irritates

63 Tolkien creature

65 Airline letters



## WORLD

## Salvadorean leader backs defence minister; colonel vows to hang on

SAN SALVADOR (R) — President Alvaro Magana described an army mutiny in the north as a grave danger for El Salvador and told a rebel garrison commander to obey orders.

The commander, Col. Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, one of the most efficient officers in the U.S.-backed armed forces, declared last week that he no longer recognised the authority of Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and demanded his resignation.

In his first public reaction to the showdown between Gen. Garcia and Col. Ochoa, commander of the northern province of Cabanas, the president issued a statement which left no doubt about his backing of the defence minister, although neither he nor his mutinous subordinate were mentioned by name.

Dr. Magana is in overall charge of the military and his statement said the general command of the 24,000-strong armed forces had ordered "the immediate and unconditional compliance with general order number one... issued on Jan. 5."

This referred to a package of appointments and transfers which included switching Col. Ochoa from the Cabanas command to a post

as military attaché in Uruguay.

A few hours before the president's statement, Gen. Garcia told a crowded press conference he had no intention of bowing to the rebel's demand for his resignation.

Col. Ochoa has vowed to hold out indefinitely "even if that means I have to die."

The government last night banned the country's media from publishing first hand accounts from Cabanas. Instructions circulated to newspapers and radio and television stations said reporting of the mutiny was restricted to official statements issued in the capital.

International news media were not affected by the restrictions.

Military sources meanwhile reported continued fighting between government troops and left-wing guerrillas in the province of Chalatenango which borders Cabanas.

The broadcasting station of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reported its guerrillas overran 13 army positions in the north Monday.

## White Namibian leader quits in protest

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — Internal political leader Dirk Mudge says he is resigning as chairman of Namibia's ministerial council in protest at South Africa's handling of affairs in the disputed territory.

Mr. Mudge, a white millionaire farmer who led his multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) to victory in one-man, one-vote elections in Namibia in 1978, said Monday night he would submit his formal resignation on Tuesday.

This will mean dissolution of the 12-man council, composed of a chairman and one minister from each of Namibia's 11 ethnic groups. All are DTA members.

Mr. Mudge's announcement follows previous threats to resign in a long-standing feud with outgoing South African administrator-general Danie Hough.

He finally quit because Mr. Hough refused back to the Namibian national assembly a bill abolishing several South African holidays in the territory, including the Dec. 16 day of the war religious holiday revered by Afrikaners.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa, which rules Namibia in defiance of the United Nations, said when he visited Windhoek in November that Mr. Hough would hand over shortly to a new administrator-general, Dr. Willie

de Klerk.

He also extended the term of office of the national assembly, due to have expired on Nov. 23, for a further three months.

Mr. Botha said he hoped this would provide much-needed clarity in complex international negotiations for Namibia's independence.

The crunch apparently came when Mr. Hough's rejection of the bill abolishing South African holidays was lauded by White National Party chief Keesie Pretorius, an arch-rival of Mr. Mudge in the territory's internal political struggle.

Mr. Pretorius, leader of the second-tier white assembly, had

earlier urged a referendum to ascertain the views of Namibia's whites, who total about 75,000 in the population of one million, on the territory's future.

In a statement, Mr. Mudge accused the South African government of treating the territory's inhabitants with indifference. He said Pretoria had frustrated and antagonised moderates by pandering to the wishes of certain whites.

He accused the South African government of undermining DTA rule by continually talking to and dealing with minority groups and small parties after the DTA's landslide victory in 1978.

## Managua tones down draft

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (R) — Moderate delegations at a meeting of Non-Aligned Third World states have persuaded Nicaragua to tone down draft proposals denouncing U.S. and British involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean, conference sources said.

Delegates were meeting in private Tuesday to consider a revised working paper to put before a three-day ministerial session starting Wednesday.

A drafting committee under the chairmanship of Uganda was formed Monday to prepare an agenda for the meeting, to dwell exclusively on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The original draft submitted by Nicaragua a few weeks ago was highly critical of the U.S. and Britain. But the sources said Managua had softened its language at the request of moderate states.

A copy of the original draft, obtained from conference

sources, accused the U.S. of using the Organisation of American States (OAS) for its own interests. It called for the replacement of the OAS with a truly regional body.

The revised draft distributed to journalists by the Nicaraguan authorities made no reference to the OAS and called for Third World support for Argentina in its efforts to "prevent consolidation of a colonial regime in the South Atlantic." The revised draft called for a strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among nonaligned member countries and expressed support for their aspirations to form a genuine regional organisation.

Conference sources said they expected the wording of the revised draft would undergo more changes before submission to the ministers, who will have a final say on the contents of the so-called "Managua communiqué."

The ministerial meeting precedes the seventh Non-Aligned Summit which will be held in New Delhi in March.

## Vietnamese batter rebels

BANGKOK (R) — Seven Kampuchean guerrillas were killed when Vietnamese-led forces shelled a strategic rebel-held village Tuesday in continued fighting close to the border with Thailand, Thai military sources said.

They said three other guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KNPLF) were wounded when 11 artillery shells and rockets hit the village of Yang Daeng Kum, which was overrun by rebels late last month.

The Vietnamese-led forces, using T-54 tanks and armoured personnel carriers, had earlier driven KPNLF forces from the village of Preav, a few kilometres south of Yang Daeng Kum.

Thai sources, however, said fighting continued Tuesday

around both villages, about six kilometres from the Thai border, in Batambang province. Three hundred fresh KPNLF guerrillas had been sent to the area.

The battles appeared to be the fiercest since guerrillas loyal to Son Sann, premier in a Kampuchean resistance coalition, stepped up attacks on Vietnamese positions last month.

Western military sources said the Vietnamese-led forces appeared determined to eject the KPNLF from the area around the two villages where their presence might block a Vietnamese advance on KPNLF border bases. The KPNLF, whose 9,000 fighters normally attempt hit and run operations, risked being crushed by the Vietnamese.

## Reagan aide apologises

WASHINGTON (R) — White House chief of staff James Baker apologised for saying that labour secretary Raymond Donovan should resign.

President Reagan also stepped in quickly to express confidence in Mr. Donovan, who has repeatedly denied allegations by FBI informants that he had links to the underworld when he was a top executive of a New Jersey construction firm.

The president said Mr. Baker's remarks, made in an interview published by the Dallas Morning News, were "inadvertent and regrettable."

Mr. Reagan's reaction was relayed by White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes, who quoted the president as saying the whole affair had been overblown and that "he continues to have full confidence in secretary Donovan."

A special prosecutor last September said that he had found "insufficient credible evidence" to link Mr. Donovan to mobsters or to back claims he was present when his firm allegedly made secret payoffs to corrupt union officials.

The attempt to kill Mr. Hoenecker came at two o'clock in the afternoon as he was driving in a convoy of cars through Klosterfelde, north of the city, to his hunting lodge, Stern said. Mr. Hoenecker was not hurt, it said.

No immediate official comment was available. Mr. Hoenecker was seen in good health on television Monday night when he gave a New Year address to the East Berlin diplomatic corps.

Stern said the would-be assassin, whom it did not name, killed himself with a World War II revolver when his attack failed.

According to his friends, the would-be assassin had worked on the heating systems of houses of Mr. Hoenecker's close colleagues and neighbours and had conceived a hatred for them and their luxurious way of life, the magazine said.

## Man with 82 wives on trial

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — One of Giovanni Vigliotto's 82 wives told a court he flattered her all the time during their two-week "marriage" then vanished with her money.

Three times divorced Patricia Ann Gardiner said she met 53-year-old Mr. Vigliotto in a street market in Nov. 1981 and took an immediate liking to him "because he looked right into my face and eyes. I liked that honest trait."

Mr. Vigliotto, who boasted to investigators he had married at least 82 women in the U.S. and nine foreign countries in 20 years, is on trial for bigamy. He is also accused of defrauding Mrs. Gardiner of \$36,500.

She said he spent three-and-a-half days wooing her with

glowing compliments before they spent a whole night discussing wedding plans.

Mrs. Gardiner, an estate agent, said Mr. Vigliotto told her he was rich and did not want his family to know she was not wealthy.

This, she said, was the reason he gave for wanting her to sell her home for \$63,000 after they went through a wedding ceremony following a whirlwind courtship.

Two weeks after the "wedding" he fled with \$36,500 of her money. He was arrested in Panama City, Florida, in Dec. 1981.

According to investigators, Mr. Vigliotto also said he had been admitted to mental hospitals eight times.



MI 24: SOVIETS' FLYING TANK: This is a file photo of Soviet Union's MI 24 Hind helicopter, which would be the Soviet bloc's chief weapon against NATO ground forces in Europe. It

is fitted with titanium armour, up to 16 laser-guided anti-tank missiles. The Hind is also used effectively in Afghanistan. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Sing Sing convicts release hostages

OSSINING, New York (R) — About 600 rebel convicts early Tuesday freed 11 wardens they had held hostage for more than two days and locked themselves back in their cells, officials said.

The revolt at New York's notorious Sing Sing jail erupted on Saturday night when the convicts, brandishing mop handles and commandeered truncheons, seized a total of 18 wardens and barricaded themselves in one of the cell blocks.

New York State prison commissioner Thomas Coughlin said the 11 hostages were in good condition. Six guards also held captive since Saturday were released Monday night and another was freed during the weekend.

In New York City, about 55 kilometres south of here, state governor Mario Cuomo announced the end of the siege in the huge maximum security cellblock B.

Prison superintendent E.J. Walters said the state had agreed to meet a number of demands made by the rebel convicts, including

better medical attention and mail delivery and closer observation of rules providing for recreation.

## 'Up the river'

OSSINING, New York (R) — The prison which stares out over the Hudson River has a new name and the death house where Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and 538 others were executed is now just a meeting room.

But Sing Sing prison's reputation as one of the toughest jails in the United States lingers on — renewed this weekend by a rebellion of 600 inmates who, armed only with broom and mop handles, seized 17 guards hostage.

Now called the Ossining correctional facility after the Westchester county town in which it is located, the prison founded in 1825 gained notoriety as Sing Sing, the name of a local Indian tribe.

It was and is "up the river" from New York City and that phrase became synonymous with going to jail in the United States.

Sing Sing since the 19th century was the home of celebrity criminals and was the place that Hollywood turned to — thanks to an accommodating warden — for the setting of dozens of its prison dramas.

Sing Sing was the first of New York's prisons to have an electric chair and it was used for the executions of Louis Lepke Buchalter, the head of murder incorporated, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the Soviet atomic spies who were the only civilians ever executed for espionage in U.S. history.

The prison also served as the place where such celebrity criminals as mafia leader Charles "Lucky" Luciano and "son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz were incarcerated for a time.

The town of Ossining, never happy at having Sing Sing in its midst, changed its name from Sing Sing to Ossining to avoid identification with the prison.

But the state caught up with the town and changed Sing Sing's name to the Ossining Correctional Facility.

## Turkish town tried today

ANKARA (R) — More than 700 residents of the little Turkish seaside town of Fatsa go on trial Wednesday — 260 of them facing the death penalty — on charges of trying to turn the town into an independent leftist "state."

It will be one of the biggest mass trials in Turkey's history. The 740 defendants are accused in a 762-page indictment of taking over the northern town, setting up people's committees and people's courts, in the chaotic days before the military seized power in Turkey in 1980.

The charges against them range from 90 murders, 36 assaults, arson, bombing and armed robbery to the most serious, that of establishing an independent

administration inside a state. Fatsa, on the Black Sea, has become a symbol of the political polarisation which wracked Turkey in two years of rampant political violence before the 1980 coup.

Residents will face a military court in Amasya, a city about 150 kilometres from their town.

They are all alleged members of the outlawed Dev-Yol (revolutionary way) group, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front.

Press reports at the time said police were unable to enter many areas of the town. In July 1980, a soldier and three others were killed and several people injured in a gun battle.

## Delhi starts talks with Sikhs

NEW DELHI — The Indian government began fresh talks Tuesday with leaders of a Sikh protest movement demanding political and religious concessions in the northern state of Punjab.

The high-level government team included Home Minister Prakash Chand Sethi, Defence Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman and Energy Minister Shiv Shankar.

The talks are aimed at defusing tensions in Punjab, a prosperous farming state, where a campaign led by the Sikh-dominated opposition Akali Dal Party has caused a major headache for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Earlier talks on the demands, which include greater autonomy for Punjab, collapsed last April and thousands of Sikhs went to jail during a long period of agitation.

Political commentators said Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party may be in a mood to try for a

politically-valuable settlement following its disastrous performance in southern state elections last week.

And the Akalis may be weary of their agitation which has so far yielded no concrete results, they added.

Tuesday's talks were taking place in Chandigarh, shared as state capital by Punjab and neighbouring Haryana.

Sole possession of Chandigarh is one of the political demands of the Akali protestors. Others include a redrawing of boundaries to bring Punjabi-speaking areas into the state and additional river water rights.

Government sources in Delhi have said there are few problems over conceding the Sikh religious demands.

The main stumbling block to any settlement is likely to be the Sikh demand for greater regional political power.

## Paris, Madrid hold talks

PARIS (R) — Spanish and French ministers, in their first encounter since the Socialists came to power in Spain, have begun two days of talks aimed at reconciling economic and political differences between the two neighbours.

The French attitude on Spain's entry into the European Community and Spanish accusations that France provides safe haven for Basque guerrillas were expected to top the agenda for the "seminar", at a chateau in the Paris suburb of St. Cloud.

The two issues have thwarted attempts by Paris to establish warm relations with Madrid since the death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975, and diplomats were sceptical whether new political affinities would be enough to clear the air, at least on the Common Market problem.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and six other ministers and secretaries of state would also look into possible cooperation in foreign policy, particularly in Latin America and North Africa, French officials said.

The most prickly issue is likely to be Spain's Common Market entry, which has been pushed back well beyond the current 1984 target due to the French attitude, Community officials said.

The outlook was more positive on Spanish charges that France has allowed known activists of the Basque ETA separatist organisation to operate from French territory, diplomats said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Reagan fed up with news leaks

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House, saying President Reagan was fed up with news leaks about his private meetings, has ordered restrictions on contact between White House officials and reporters. "I've had it up to my knickers (buttocks) with these leaks," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying by communications director David Gergen. Mr. Gergen said some officials were giving information to reporters immediately after they had conferred with Mr. Reagan.

## Afghans allegedly abduct 16 Soviets

ISLAMABAD (R) — Up to 16 Soviet civilian advisers were kidnapped in broad daylight from the Afghan town of Mazar-i-Sharif by anti-government rebels last week. Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The sources, quoting reports from the area they believed to be accurate, said 14 to 16 advisers, two of them women, were abducted from the town's main bazaar. The authorities in Mazar-i-Sharif reacted by rounding up a large number of Afghan women to question them about the whereabouts of their menfolk, the sources said. The women were later freed but the fate of the kidnapped civilians was not known.

## Iran wants arms seized in Madrid

MADRID (R) — Iran will soon provide documents to clear a shipment of arms impounded here on its way to Tehran from Argentina, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said. The 113 tonne shipment, marked "machinery and spare parts", was impounded at Madrid airport on Dec. 23 after an inspection by customs officials but later released pending documentation to legalise its transit through Madrid. It contained 5,000 pistols and 60 heavy machine guns which Dr. Velayati said were destined for Iranian security forces.

## Armenian on fast in Turkish jail

ANKARA (R) — Levon Ekmekjian, an Armenian sentenced to death for his part in an attack on Ankara airport in which nine people died, has started a hunger strike in a military prison, informed sources said. They said he was protesting against the ratification of his death penalty by the Turkish national consultative assembly. Doctors reported meanwhile that the wife of a Turkish embassy attaché in Lisbon, shot by Armenian gunmen in an attack in Portugal last year, died in an Ankara hospital Monday.

## Complaints about Peking taxis

PEKING (R) — Peking's state-controlled taxi companies are so badly run that a man whose wife was in labour had to rush her to hospital on a tricycle, according to a front-page letter in the official Peking Daily Tuesday. Li Jianhua complained three separate taxi offices said no cars were available, though he saw several cabs outside "while the drivers chatted, and he had to take his wife to hospital by pedicab, a kind of tricycle with room behind for two passengers. Peking residents sometimes wait several hours for a cab, as the drivers get paid virtually the same whether they take fares or not and there is no competition. Tipping is forbidden.

## Students, journalists scuffle in Dacca

DACCA (R) — Several students and journalists were injured Tuesday in scuffles at Dacca University after student leaders called off a planned demonstration against a government decision to make the learning of Arabic language mandatory. Angry students attacked the leaders who announced at the last minute that they were postponing the demonstration till the middle of next month but did not specify reasons. The students are demanding the scrapping of a new education policy announced in September which made Arabic a compulsory language in Bangladesh along with Bengali and English.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.